National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XVI. NO. 21.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 801.

ing and the harvest; and, according to it, two years

as to be the period of maturing a Free Soil revolution.

Iwo years ago, Northern men declined to establish a

Vell, revolution is to be inaugurated in the next Con-

can be no course but to refuse the supplies to carry

Federal Government which is only used to defeat

es of which have already been travelled by the pro-

rials that, under the influence of the existing excite-

um of public sentiment by exposing the destructive

THE SLAVEHOLDERS GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.

[From The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]

THAT the entire North is undergoing a radical changing and the entire North is undergoing a radical change s political sentiments, no well-informed man can with a deny. The passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill,

gth to which it was about to be led.

e can readily perceive that, if this

31 North Fifth St., Philadelphia. Pro-Slavery.

EE-SOILERS PROPOSING REVOLUTION. ing cry, "Freedom is National, Slavery Sectional."
In the late Massachusetts Convention, in which Whig ne coming Congress is one to which prudent, conser-

oming Congress is one to which prudent, couser-ty men look forward with anxiety and alarm. There alaments at work in the political atmosphere that por-alaments at work in the political atmosphere that porfirming the old creed of the Abolitionists:

"Resolved, That the time has fully come for the people of Massachusetts to act in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the Union, with a view of restraining the alarming encroachments of slavery." ons so strong that the labite of freedom, skilledly do by our illustrious forefathers, may be prostrated fury. The Free Soil papers are trying to stimuthose members of their party who are elected to ress to extreme revolutionary measures; they evi-

At the Maine Convention just held at Portland, reso screw their courage to the sticking-point. They Republican party that human freedom is paramount to screw their control the action of Con-em that, if they cannot control the action of Con-against slavery in any other way, they must stop stitution is in favour of the doctrine of impartial govern-ment; that Congress is false to its sacred trust until it The National Era, the Abolition organ of abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia; that the ington Oity, doubts the consistency, the persistence, Free Soil members of the next Congress, and that the attack on the Nebraska Law will prove a The editor of the New York Times, a political of the Era, rebukes the Washington Abolitionist Kansas should be restored; that the Republican party his faint-heartedness. He tells him, that the Free accept the principles and policy which regards slavery sectional and freedom national.

At the same Convention, Mr. Wade, United States

men there, no such men as Clay, Webster and Cal-to use the prestige of their great names to save the Senator from Ohio, said that there was but one issue before the people, and that was the question of American slavery. It was the only one worthy of consideration. to Washington without any doubt of the senthat sends him there, or its requirements; and go to pieces than sacrifice the first principles of freedom, at any hope of finding a great man in whose shadow He believed it was in no sort of danger from the puny imself, when tempted to desert his mission." arm of the South.

elter himself, when tempted to desert his hissort.

It is sort of talk has any significance, it is an attempt imulate faction in Congress because it may be practively into the congress as an exit impunity; there being no great men now in unjust and iniquitous measure, and that the people of the free States should never rest satisfied with anything the free States should never rest satisfied with anything genable them to crush this sort of incipient treason, short of its renewal. We refer to these two Conventions rimes teaches us that revolutions, like other fruits, simply because they were the last that have been holden we might cite similar resolutions and opinions enum-

ciated at some half-dozen or more State Conventions, but we forbear. We might quote from the speeches of states men and orators, and the whole Northern press, irrefutable testimony of the fact, that all parties at the North are in mary precedent by exerting the mischievous capathe minority, in putting a stop to the Kansas-with the virus of Abolitionism. So far we believe with They did so because unwilling to Senator Benjamin, as likewise with Senator Jones, of the odium of introducing expedients, the certain Tennessee. In fact, we cannot comprehend how, in the of which must be serious convulsions, if not federal face of the facts we have above stated, and the reiterate ution. But in the coming Congress such dissua-must cease to operate."

declarations of the press of every political hue and com-plexion, any man can even be slow to believe that there is a strong, united sectional party in process of organizas; something dreadful is to be done—something that startle all creation. The reader will doubtless desire now what that something is. We will let the *Times*

Selections.

THE CHOCTAW MISSION AND SLAVERY.

rded by a minority in the House, or by a majority in Senate, or by the veto of a misguided Executive, ce, sanction violence and fraud, and authorize the t actions of the worst men. The course may be reonary, but it is a later step in a revolution, the earlier

Now we adopt this expression of sentiment most cortially, and have for many years declared it to be our which the missionaries of the two bodies are accustomed which the missionaries of the two bodies are accustomed to maintain, but also the essential agreement, upon the position and urged it upon the Board. The only difficulty ed out, it may, in case the present high prices of pro- which remains is in securing a rigidly faithful application one continue, make hard times among the employees of these principles, so that real bona fide slave-holders the Government. The Northern contractors for carry-shall be invariably excluded from communion and memthe mails and running steamships, for building docks bership. And here, too, we agree in general with the forts, and cleaning out harbours, &c., will doubtless position of Mr. Wood's report, that the application must elighted with this exhibition of Free Soil patriotism pugnaciousness; and, when election day comes round p. Congress will be filled with Free Soilers, whom an ptured constituency will delight to distinguish. But the North is thus digesting the doings of its illustration of the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the server of the soule of the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the server of the soule of the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the server of the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the server of the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the missionary in the admission of converts, and it is vain to think of hedging him about the missionaries. of converts, and it is vain to think or nedging him about that the occasion shall seem to require. Production that the occasion shall seem to require. Production that region will progress, and people will sleep and eat region will progress, and people will sleep and eat shal. We do not believe that even such a fanatical foolish course of conduct as that proposed by the a York Times would dissolve the Union, but it would be overated in its bearing upon the fally dissolve the Eros Sail party. ably dissolve the Free Soil party.

Church has already suffered great corruption from its in fluence, and a necessity has arisen for a thorough purga Church has already suffered great corruption from its inlarge amount of fanaticism and ultra feeling in the tion. The churches which sustain the Board have a deep

Congress is to be looked for, and we are prepared to be honourable gentlemen from both sections of the try indulge in the dangerous game of sectional excitetions of the country shall in nowise be compromised, or their position be misunderstood, by any doubtful action of their missionatural the outraged sentiment of the country shall ries. It is to be remembered, also, that the missionaries ke them into silence; but that they will persist in have, some of them, been very slow to come to the ground daring and, to themselves, personally and politically, now taken, and that they may understand the exceptions attempt to bring the Government to a stand-we do not believe. The experiment may be tried, for the purpose of intimidation, pursued to a certain. The ninth article of the basis declares, with reference to t, but beyond that it will not be pressed, for our agi-shave none of that courage of Samson by which laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the would destroy themselves for the purpose of revenge demands of humanity, it is not to be deemed an offence against the rule of Christian right." This is undoubted at we do not acknowlege that the ultraists who look true, but who shall interpret the words? Does not almost corcion as a means of achieving their ends in the congress will have the power for mischief that they tion of the African race, and that the master is only the

gine. Factions opposition in this country has rarely, for brought anything but defeat to those who resorted is use. Our respect as a people for the laws, our detection and that in all it would be an act of inhumanity to see everything accomplished according to law and each of controlling others in any way that is not defensible against tolerating slaveholding in their churches, with similar exceptions, and it has since been boastingly said by Southern ministers in that connection that they desired in the clearest principles of justice, are all arrayed inst the party that resorts to unjustifiable coercion to ain its ends; and whatever may be the majority in the

ain its ends; and whatever may be the majority in the no larger allowance to cover the slaveholding of their church members! Now, when such facts are known in advance, ought we that majority will lose power by an attempt to force Senate to act against its convictions upon a question not to be governed by them, and to devise, if practicable not to be governed by them, and to devise, if practicable is to be governed by them. which a difference of opinion involves no treason to institutions of the country. Excited as the North by have become upon the Kansas question, and successas the Abolitionists have been in making that question as the stepping-stone to power, they yet dare not commit in party to a step so decisive as that contemplated, for a step so decisive as the s

thempt would at once disintegrate the heterogenous the applicant for admission, after thorough examination rials that, under the influence of the existing excited and trial, subscribe in writing a document of the follows: at, they have fused into a faction, and restore the equili- ing tenor: "I, A. B., wishing to unite in the visible Church of

Christ, yet finding myself, unfortunately and to my great sorrow, the legal owner of certain slaves, and unable to divest myself of that relation, and desiring to save myself and the cause of Christ from the suspicion of sanctioning any kind or degree of oppression, do hereby solemnly declare that I disclaim all so-called right of property in [From The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]

At the entire North is undergoing a radical change political sentiments, no well-informed man can with deny. The passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, involved the repeal of the so-called Missouri Comse, created a storm of indignation, and engendered ag of antagonism to the South and Southern instist, which pervades all classes of the people. This ty assumed a palpable form and substance immediate the consummation of the exceptionable ding, and exhibited itself on every occasion that he successive elections that followed such members.

will allow the complete and easy manumission of slaves and that I will embrace the first opportunity which actually offers to make a full and legal emancipation, so that their rights may be completely and forever estab-lished, and they and their posterity saved from the con-stant liabilities and possible wees which hang over every

legal slave."
Some such document might be insisted on by the Board or its Prudential Committee, to be signed by every converted slaveholder. This, if done, would prevent all difference of action in different churches and would place the Board and its missions above all suspicion of indifference to the evil and sin of slaveholding. This is not a new like but he already been caled upon in medicals similar to the evil and sin of statements. The land sin of statements in the evil and sin of statements and sin of statements and sin of statements are detailed for single statements. We trust we have not misstated the arguments are applied to be acted upon in precisely similar to save a superior single statements. The Committee on Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland were applied to by their missionaries in Old Calabar, land were applied to by their missionaries in Old Calabar, and the Committee Africa, for instructions on this point, and the Committee developers of slavery, in the South have continued to the statement of the committee.

In most of the free States, Conventions have been held of parties of different denominations and professions, but all uniting with singular unanimity upon this one issue—that the Kansas law must be repealed, and the Missouri Compromise restored. Even Know-Nothingism is submerged and overwhelmed in this surging, inundating element of Free Soilism—their war slogan of Americans to rule America, is drowned by the stunning and deafenting to the late of the state of the principles of the fact and circumstances attending the principles and equity, it being my constant aim to act upon the command of the Lord to the fact and circumstances attending the principles and overwhelmed in this surging, inundating element of Free Soilism—their war slogan of Americans to religious instruction as the church may be able to afford them; that I shall endeavour, as far as I can, to secure the making of laws to promote personal on the fact that he made such a period to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of things"—a glorious millennium I to to come," and "in the general course and tendency of the fact shown, the fact that he made such and bring on—but, we presume, not until after "a long that the Kansa shown that the kansas law must be repealed to evangelize the world, and bring on—but, we presume, not until after "a long that the keapen the fact that he made such and "in the general course and tendency of the fact and

AMERICAN MISSIONS—THE RELIGION THEY PROPAGATE.

coöperation and support of the religious denominations with which they are severally connected—hold only this qualified form of Christianity. There are, indeed, a few minor organizations, of an anti-slavery character—but they embrace only such as dissent from the popular and umbered the American Baptist Free Mission Society, the American Missionary Association (composed chiefly of Anti-Slavery Congregationalists) and the Missionary Societies of the Wesleyans, Free Presbyterians and Free

Will Baptists—all comparatively small and feeble. The great organizations which are not anti-slavery are the Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, we suppose to be directly and avowedly pro-slavery. It is notorious that the officers, agents and missionaries of

are concerned, not only the cordiality of the intercourse which the missionaries of the two bodies are accustomed slavery question, of leading and influential members of One of these articles is an editorial of the Southern Baptist, copied into the Examiner. The editor of the Baptist, referring to an editorial notice in the Christian Index, and to a communication in the same paper from Rev. J. S. Baker," on the subject of a proposed Southern Mission to Burmah, remarks:

"We appreciate the difficulty suggested by Dr. Baker -that the establishment of a mission in Burmah, by the Foreign Board of the Southern Convention, might, with some persons, seem to be attended with the danger of introducing the anti-slavery question among the mission stations there. But while we agree with the editor of the Index, that this difficulty seems formidable, yet with him we do not think it is weighty enough to lead us to lismiss the subject, and to abandon all thought of attempting a mission in the Burman Empire.

"Indeed, we believe the case referred to by Dr. Baker may form no barrier at all. In the China missions, the Southern Board stand on the best terms with all other Boards. Our mission there is second to none, in the efficiency of the labours, and in the approved character of our Southern missionaries. All accounts agree in respect to our Southern Board having free course with the nissionaries of other Boards in China.

"The same is true with regard to the Liberia missions Both the Northern and the Southern missionaries work together in that field. We see no difficulty in the case in regard to the Burmans and Karens. It is becoming every day more apparent that such a field is opening throughout the Burman Empire that it is not likely that the Northern Missionary Union will long prove adequate to all the calls upon them."

In responding to this article, the editor of the Examiner, who, it will be recollected, has been for the last nine years Home Secretary of the Missionary Union, says: "The ground taken is, that Southern Baptists need,

or themselves, the influence of missionaries in Burmahand the work of evangelization in Burmah calls for larger outlays than Northern Baptists are likely to make These are strong points, and they cannot be set aside by merely deprecating the divisions which may follow the planting of 'slaveholding missions' by the side of our Division and alienation may be a result of the measure. But so long as missionaries are detained in this country, from the want of means to send them forth, and the Treasury of our missionary organization needs double the amount of its monthly income, we do not see how any man can, with propriety, object to the consummation of the plan proposed by Southern brethren."

The points to be noted are—that, in fields where the issionaries of the Union meet those of the Southern Board, they fraternize with them; and that, to the proposal of the latter to establish a mission in Burmah, the te Home Secretary of the former sees no objection. The other article is an editorial notice, in the Brant ford (C. W.) Herald, of a speech delivered in that place by "Rev. Dr. Anderson," President of the University of Rochester, and formerly one of the editors of the New York Recorder. After speaking in terms of warm approval of the address, the Herald adds:

"Yet there was a point or two in that speech-one point only—in which, however carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, we recall with something like a feeling of regret. It is that in which, as nations, we never can agree to differ. We shall be well understood as referring to slavery. The terms in which the Rev. President, if he did not justify, at least excused the present position of his country in regard to this great evil, are such as we cannot allow to pass without examination. His argument, couched in beautiful and assuasive language, was to this effect: That Americans feel bad, think it ungenerous to be talked to on this subject; that they deplore the evil, which, for a long period to come, they consider to be irremovable; that it will be removed in the general course and tendency of things; and that point only-in which, however carried away by the enthu-

on such means of religious instruction as the church may women and children is expected to evangelize the world, Friends is that he has been greatly wronged by Judg

This adjustment was brought subsequently before the Synod and approved by the majority, after much debate, as a temporary measure, the minority desiring no toleration of slaveholding even in name. Ought our American churches to be satisfied with a less stringent measure? We think not expected the stringent measure? We think not expected the stringent measure? We think not expected the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present, we will close our statement without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent. For the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present without wages, is not only innocent, but honour the present water to expend the window of the windo We think not, and therefore deem the basis adopted by the Choctaw and Cherokee missions, and approved by the American Board at Utca, as practically and in an interpretation of the Choctaw and Cherokee missions, and approved by the American Board at Utca, as practically and in an interpretation of the Choctaw and Cherokee missions, and approved by the American Board at Utca, as practically and in an interpretation of the Choctaw and Cherokee missions, and approved by the Choctaw and Cherokee missions are the Choctaw and Cherokee missions a mportant sense deficient. Will not the Prudential Comimportant sense deficient. Will not the Prudential Committee supplement it in some such explicit manner as that adopted by their Scotch brethren?

They are waxen fat, they of the State has refused to do, on the plea of want of jurisdiction. One of the Judges of that Court tauntingly said that Williamson had the key of his prison in the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I his own pocket, and might come out by making his subjudge not the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper; and the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord: shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

among the propagators themselves. If these, for example, embrace only such a qualified form of Christianity as has

embrace only such a qualified form of Christianity as has no rebuke for the slaveholder, they will not be likely to teach a purer form to the heathen—since, to do this, would be to condemn themselves.

We suppose all the great missionary organizations of the United States—such, we mean, as have the general cooperation and support of the religious denominations with which they are severally connected—hold only this qualified form of Christianity. There are, indeed, a few minor organizations, of an anti-slavery character—but they embrace only such as dissent from the popular and prevalent views upon this subject. Among these may be numbered the American Baptist Free Mission Society, the American Missionary Association (composed chiefly).

holders in their churches among the Cherokees.

This is the conclusion of all the high-sounding professions of anti-slavery zeal and principle put forth in behalf of the American Board by its friends last year. It takes Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Missionary Societies of the Methodists (church North), Presbyterians (New School), Episcopalians, &c. The Southern Baptist Board, the Old School Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board, and the Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board of the Methodist Church South, Presbyterian Southern Baptist Board of the Methodist Church South Baptist Board of the Methodist Church South Baptist Baptist Baptist Baptist Baptist Baptis subject, with those of the New and Old School Presbyte-rians, Methodists North and South, Episcopalians, Bap-tists, &c. These sects all hold that the legal relation of owner and owned between man and man is not sinful, and all claim that their slaveholding members are sus-taining the relation for good and hencyclent nursoes.

Rights against Federal Consondation. We would to all traitors to freedom the traitors to freedom the level of the result of the new man of influence, by correspondence, petitions, &c., &c., be brought to bear upon the next Congress, and the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in measures for his liberation, and the balance, as suggested in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result of the next Congress, and the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result of the next Congress, and the result cannot fail to be, in some manner, for expended in the Tribune, to be appropriated to found the result of the next Congress, and ach of these organizations as we have reckoned not antia difference, is, that while the former sternly claim the right to seize and hold men as property, the latter complaisantly declare that they make no objection to that claim.

We have before us one or two articles, illustrating, so are as the Missionary Union and Southern Baptist Roard.

The fourth measure, the impeachment of Judge Kane, is one that every man, woman and child can do something to further. The following petition is circulating in Pennsylvania:

"To THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED."

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"To THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED."

From out the little fountains
There swells a mighty tide
Upon whose broad, elastic ba The kroods of commerce ride;
And on the wingéd tempest
A little seed there flies,
Whose roots strike—whose giant arms
Reach upward to the skies;
And so the little, slighted Truth, At length more mighty grown, Shall fill the nations with its power, And make the world its own.

There is a flower, when trampled on, Doth still more richly bloom. And even to its bitterest foe Gives forth its sweet perfume; The rose that's crushed and shattered Doth on the breeze bestow A fairer scent, that further goes E'en for the cruel blow.

And so Truth's crushed and trampled flower, By injury stronger grown, Shall win its very foes to love,

And make the world its own.

O! Truth's fair flower is fanned by sighs,
And nourished by the tears
That on the dungeon's stony floor
Have rained for weary years.
And from the cross and fiery stake
The streams of blood that pour
Have scattered wide its living seeds
To earth's remotest shore.
And thus the scorned and hated Truth,
By injury mightier grown,
Shall fill the nations with its power,
And make the world its own.

And make the world its own.

The man rejected and despised
Is worshipped and adored—
The felon, scorned and crueffed,

Becomes a glorious God! And bright with gold that blood-stained cross, Raised high above all human signs, Exalts his blessed name.

And thus the Truth, the hated Truth,
Each day still mightier grown,
Doth move the nations by its power,
And make the world its own.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARTYR.

rit of his Court was evasive, though in fact it was literally true, we took it for granted that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would at once redress so gross an outrage upon the personal liberty of a citizen of the State, or that the Judge himself, in his cooler moments, would repent of his arbitrary passion, and make haste to amend the wrong. We did not, therefore, regard the case as calling for special action outside of Philadelphia. But as calling for special action outside of Philadelphia. But both these expectations having been disappointed, and the case having assumed the importance of a test question between the rights of the free States and the aggressions of the Federal Government in behalf of the slave oligarchy, we deputed one of our number to visit Mr. Williamson in his prison, to ascertain from competent persons the standing of Mr. Williamson in the community, and to study all the facts and bearings of the case as it now stands. The results of that visit are embodied in the following statement.

propose the standing of Mr. Williamson in the community, and to study all the finels and bearings of the case as it now stands. The results of that visit are embedded in the following statement.

THE PRION AND THE PRIONELL.

THE PRION AND THE PRIONELL.

The place of Mr. Williamson's confinement is the department of the Moyamensing Prison appropriated to be keeping of criminals. We believe that this is the first instance in which a prisoner of the United States Court has been confined in any other than the debter department of that prison. The department of criminals were the contract of the motion of the Moyamensing Prison appropriated to great the contract of the motion of the Moyamensing Prison appropriated to great the contract of the motion of the Moyamensing Prison appropriated to great the debter department of that prison. The department of the motion of the motion of the motion of the prison. The department of criminals were department of the prison will be seen confined in any other than the debter department of the prison. The department of the motion of the prison. Me will use the upper the form the court of the prison. Me will use the prison of the prison. The department of the motion of the prison will be prison. The department of the motion of the prison. Me will be prison the prison of the prison. The prison of the prison will be prison. The department of the prison will be prison the prison of the prison of the prison. The prison of the prison will be prison that the prison that

Democrat, in place of Atherton and Norris, National Jowns, a conveyancer by profession, is a supporters of the great American missionary organization as the following that all men are equal in the sight of God, and that under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher public served with its incompatible with the preservative Pemocrat, in place of Atherton and Norris, National Democrats; in Connecticut, Foster, a bitter Abolitionist, in place of Smith, Conservative Whig; in Illinois, Transporters of the great American missionary organization, a conveyancer by profession, is a supporters of the great American missionary organization, which is supporters of the great American missionary organization, and that under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher to bould nor free, I hereby, as a servant of Christ, bound to only the commands of God's word, promise, in the sight to supporters of the great American missionary organization, and that the preservation of that institution, which is admitted to be evil, claims that it is erromovable, and that under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher to be evil, claims that it is the religion that either pronounces slavery good, or, well-known cities and that, under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher to be evil, claims that it is the religion that either pronounces slavery good, or, well-known cities and that, under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher to be evil, claims that it is the religion that either pronounces slavery good, or, well-known cities and that, under the Gospel, there is in Christ Jesus acidher to be evil, claims that it is admitted to the evil, claims that it is the material missionary organization of the contract of the contract of the contract of th

of jurisdiction. One of the Judges of that Court tauntingly said that Williamson had the key of his prison in his own pocket, and might come out by making his submission to Judge Kane; i.e., he might come out by perjuring himself now, or by admitting that he did perjure himself in his return to the writ! Even if truth and conscience did not forbid any amendment or cuelis.

Third. The Supreme Court of the United States may be applied to for a writ of habeas corpus. Fourth. Judge Kane may be impeached by the House

guard, against unduly extending this plea of necessity or the good of the slave, against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable to extinguish this evil. The first three of these expedients belong entirely to Mr. Williamson's friends in Pennsylvania. Yet we can help them with pecuniary resources. Mr. Passmore Williamson is not a man of wealth. His father has holders in the Choctaw mission churches, and 17 slave-holders in their churches among the Cherokees. of principle, upon which nearly \$4,000 have already been Judge Kane for judicial tyranny. There is strong hope expended. Yet it is not meet that he should be left to that a majority might be obtained for this end. If the

STATES OF AMERICA.

"The Petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Pennsyl ania, respectfully showeth: That, in the case of the United Tates, ex parte Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson ohn K. Kane, Judge of the District Court of the United tates for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, usurped a risdiction properly belonging to the Courts of this State, and immitted to prison the said Passmore Williamson, a citizen of State, without without and the courts of the Courts of the State.

committed to prison the said Passmore Williamson, a citizen of this State, without authority, and in violation of his rights as a citizen of this State and of the United States.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray you to impeach the said John K. Kaue for misconduct in office."

Petitions to the same purport should be got up in other States, and the tyrant Judge be made to feel the weight of public scorn. From The Tribune,

A gentleman of this City lately wrote to Passmor Williamson, inquiring as to the truth of certain rumours respecting new efforts for his liberation. The following is the answer, which has been furnished for publication

by its recipient:
"No. 78, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,
Sept. 29, 1855.

"Accept for yourself, and communicate to others who favour me with their consideration, my most grateful acknowledgments. Respectfully yours, &c., P. WILLIAMSON,"

During the progress of this memorable affair we have repeatedly had occasion to draw attention to the contrast do not believe that sufficient money will be raised to pay and without weakness, this bitter wrong, is far more to be envied than the unjust and wicked Judge who flung I cannot believe that such a short-sighted and disastrous him into prison, and who in turn must bear forever the brand of public loathing, indignation and contempt. Mr. Williamson's letter renders this contrast even more palparty. You are aware that an attempt has been made by The spirit it breathes is an honour to human nature.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE.

From The Independent An act of tyranny unprecedented in the history of our country has been perpetrated by a Judge of the Federal Court, and remains unredressed. An unoffending citizen, who stated the exact truth in his return to a writ of the Court, is imprisoned for contempt, and must lie in jail at the will of the Jeffreys who has thrust him in. The convention, and, with the zeal of new converts, they trattered to the present the deligner the prisoner by a writ of laboratory and the present at Topeka, which is now in session, to take preliminary steps on the subject of a State organization, and the admission of Kansas to this Union. The leading the will of the Jeffreys who has thrust him in. The convention, and, with the zeal of new converts, they trattered the convention in the present at the present attempt to deliver the prisoner by a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of the State has failed, and there remains but one method of redress.

The Convention, and, with the zear of new converts, they trade attempt to deliver the prisoner by a writ of habeas corpus velled most of the night to reach the Convention in season.

It is openly maintained that it is the wish of Douglas

this they have so far succeeded in the eyes of the pub as to have, in a great measure, lulled suspicion of the honesty; while their departures from the right have been was required to throw such an air of plausibility over their conduct that no adequate hold could be taken upon them. But Judge Kane, in his recent monstrous decision, has placed himself in a position where he can be reached, and thus afforded to the friends of Liberty at opportunity of making such an example of him as shall arrest this march of legal tyranny, on which the Supreme Court are entering, for the support and spread of slave And we, therefore, respond with our whole heart to the proposition for moving an impeachment of this modern Jeffreys, who has so polluted our national ermine, by his

The common proverb, that "no stream can rise higher than its fountain," is generally used in such a manner as to indicate the belief that it is as true in the moral as in the material world. If this be so, it can scarcely be expected that the religion propagated in scarcely be expected that the religion propagated in pagan lands, by American Missionary organizatious, will be of a higher or holier type than that which prevails among the propagators themselves. If these, for example, among the propagators themselves. If these, for example, among the propagators themselves. If these, for example, and the presented to the late meeting of the Board a lengthy report, embracing the result of the writ! Even if truth and conscience did not forbid any amendment or qualification of his original statement, it would be poor policy to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to the proposition, and urging the attention of the proposition, and urging the attention of the proposition, and urging the attention of the proposition, and urging the tothe proposition, and urging the tothe proposition, and urging the tothe proposition, and urging the attention of the proposition, and urging the tothe proposition of prevent to the writ! Even if truth and conscience did not forbid any amendment or qualification of his original statement, it would be poor policy to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to come out of prison by any away in graph and conscience did not forbid any amendment or qualification of his original statement, it would be poor policy to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to come out of prison by purging himself of contempt to come out of prison by any amendment or qualification of his original statement, it would be poor policy.

The subject of slavery was up again at the last meet.

The subject of slavery was up again at the last meet.

The subject of slavery work Anti-Slaver in his behalf.

First. The four Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who refused a writ of habeas corpus, may be sued for dereliction of duty, and tried before their associate, Judge Knox, who dissented from their opinion.

Second. The Legislature of Pennsylvania may rebuke the wrong, though it cannot redress it, and thus public sentiment may act upon Judge Kane so as to induce him to purge himself of the universal contempt under which he has fallen.

Presented to Congress at the opening of the session. To this, also, we heartily respond, and wait only for such a form as shall be agreed on for general use, to put it in immediate circulation among the people of Vermont. Nor would we stop here, but urge on our approaching Legislature to take up the subject, pass such resolutions as the case demands and instruct our Senators to go, as nothing loath we know they will, for the measure in question.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

As to the practical question—what can be done about this matter? we answer that the only thing which, in our judgment, we can do, is to make known the simple facts to the nation as widely as possible, and impress them upon the general mind, until there shall be a spon-

Judge Kane for judicial tyranny. There is strong hop

In the second place, let such State legislation as shall ensure the impossibility of the recurrence of any such oppression be everywhere obtained. As things now are, no man is safe.

In the last place, let Passmore Williamson be reme bered in the sympathies and prayers of the Church, and let his present suffering for the sake of truth and righteousness inspirit all good men to greater labours and sacrifices in the cause of Him who has said—"remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

[See, in the preceding column, a form of petition, which The Indent says is already in circulation in Pennsylvania.] AFFAIRS IN KANSAS-THE PRO-SLAVER PARTY IN TRIBULATION.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Sept. 20, 1855.

to the Editor of The National Era.

The battle of Freedom here waxes warm. The Kansas-Missouri Legislature was such an aggregation of weakness and folly that the pro-slavery party is actually crushed beneath the load. Its laws and its policy are held in general contempt. None are so poor as to do them reverence. The Legislature, in its eagerness to secure health and strength to its party, has employed such violent remedies as to kill its patient outright. oppressive and tyrannical election law, with its odious tests, it was supposed would be effectual in excluding from the polls the great body of Free State men. In this way, the importation of foreign votes was to be unneces-"No. 78, Philadelphia County Prison, Sept. 29, 1855.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 27th inst. is now before me, and in reply to your inquiry, I may say that I contemplate no further legal proceedings with reference to my liberation from this jail, in which I am now confined. I have now been kept here for more than two months, and I can see no prospect of liberation. I am a native, and have always been a citizen of Pennsylvania; and believing myself atrociously wronged, I applied to the highest tribunal known to our laws, but relief has been withheld. I can expect none from the authority that placed me here, without disbonourable submission. Having been guilty neither of falsehood, dissimulation nor contumacy, I am sure that it is no case for a degrading capitulation. Such I am sure that it is no case for a degrading capitulation. Such I mortation of foreign yotes more difficult than hefore; importation of foreign votes more difficult than hefore; and, still farther, a poll tax of one dollar is to be paid by each voter. It is apparent that such an odious tax on

from coming to the polls.

I am informed that a fund has been raised in Platte County to pay this dollar in one or more precincts, but I between the position of Mr. Williamson and that of the man who so long as he is remembered will be infamous as his oppressor. No unprejudiced person can doubt that the outraged man who sits there in prison, suffering, calmly deed Missouri voters into this County, to vote in the outraged man who sits there in prison, suffering, calmly deed Missouri voters into this County, to vote in the county is a vote in the county of the pro-slavery voters and this county, to vote in the county is a vote in the county. Delaware precinct. Although my authority is excellent

he privilege of voting will deter many pro-slavery men

From The Independent.

WHEN it was announced that Judge Kane had imprisoned Passmore Williamson for contempt of Court, apon the alleged ground that Williamson's return to the property of famous heroes. We need never despair of a State which has so noble a son.

The Independent.

Such dignity, such manly resolution, such unbroken serethis Territory. The effort entirely failed. Slavery or no Slavery was the only issue practicable here. Mr. Delahay, the leader of this party, and the editor of its organ, has just returned from a visit to Illinois: and much writ of his Court was evasive, though in fact it was Douglas men to organize a National Democratic party in no Slavery was the only issue practicable here. Mr. Delahay, the leader of this party, and the editor of its organ, has just returned from a visit to Illinois; and, much to the surprise of many, he and his friends have suddenly united with our forces of the Free State movement. So ave others, who are believed to act under the influence

of Senator Douglas.

A Convention has been called by the Free State men,

there remains but one method of redress.

Judge Kane has abused his prerogative, and usurped the functions of an absolute sovereign. He deserves, Kansas should be settled before the next Presidential

State organization. His efforts will not be effectual. He is not a popular candidate in his own party. One of the pro-slavery papers, previous to his nomination, asserted that he was put forward by Missouri influence, and affirmed that the people of Kansas could nominate their

The 1st District Court is sitting in town. Judge The 1st District Court is sitting in town. Judge Lecompte presides. The case of McCrea is in the hands of the Grand Jury. McCrea had engaged Col. Lane as his counsel. The Legislature has required that attorneys, before they can practice in the courts, must swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas Bill, and the laws of the Territory. The last-mentioned laws have not been published, and Col. Lane and other counsellors refused to swear to laws they had never seen, and were not been published, and Col. Lane and other consented refused to swear to laws they had never seen, and were consequently excluded from the bar. If the Grand Jury find a bill, I presume McCrea will not be tried at this term. Yours, truly.

John H. Byrd. Yours, truly,

THE CASE OF McCREA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 24, 1855.

On the 17th inst., the District Court assembled at On the 17th inst., the District Court assembled at Leavenworth. Forty-eight Grand Jurors were present, and Chief Justice Lecompte was about to swear and impanel sixteen of them, when McCrea's counsel moved that the accused be brought from prison that he might object to the manner of choosing the Grand Jury, and to challenge for cause. One of the Grand Jurors was entitled the country of the Grand Jurors was entitled. gaged with Clark in the attack on McCrea when the atter shot him. Notwithstanding this fact, the Judge overruled every motion for the defendant, and also refused overruled every motion for the delendant, and also refused to sign a bill of exceptions, or explain by what rule he selected the sixteen Grand Jurors. The Grand Jurywas then sworn and the Court then adjourned. Next morning, Lecompte secretly added three more to the Jury. On Thursday afternoon the Grand Jury came into Court for instructions in the McCrea case. Instead of publicly instructing them, the Judge sent them back to their room, and delegated R. R. Rees, the Chairman of the ruffia mob that attacked Phillips, to instruct them in their duties. Being still divided, they again forced their fore-man to lead them into Court. The foreman, who is one of the fire-eaters under Stringfellow, Atchison & Co., was exceedingly angry at their obstinacy, and, as he came into Court, exclaimed, "They can't agree; three are for a presentment for murder, five for manslaughter, and eleven against finding any bill." This announcement produced a great sensation in Court, and the Judge, without ina great sensation in Court, and the Judge, without instructing the Jury that in such a case they should return the bill "ignored," sent them back to their room and caused other business to be brought before them. A majority of the Jury, however, being in favour of ignoring the bill against McCrea, refused to act upon any other business until his case was finally disposed of, and, therefore, returned again and again into Court, without making any presentment. This was continued until Saturday any presentment. This was continued until Saturday, when the Judge, perceiving that he, to go on with the business before him, must do justice to McCrea by giving the Jury proper instructions, dismissed the Grand Jury and adjourned the Court until the second Monday in November. Such an adjournment is not legal, bein authorized by no statute, and is, in fact, a dissolution of the Court. As such it was doubtless intended, in order to detain McCrea in prison until next Spring, that another effort may be organized to pack a Grand Jury. The paseness of the Judge has not been unobserved, nor wil it pass without notice. A petition will be presented to the President praying for his removal on the ground of corruption and imbecility in office, and there is not a single attorney of respectability in the Territory who will not sign it. When this man came to the Territory, the people looked

upon him with hope and confidence; but ever since he sold an extra-judicial opinion for an interest in the pro-posed location for the Capital, public opinion has hastily changed toward him. Since his encouragement of the ruffians of this neighbourhood, by showing a disposition to frown down all charges brought against them, the citizens of the town have found it necessary to appoint a special police, and the greater part of the citizens are obliged to carry arms to defend themselves from outrage.

P. S.—The night after the Court adjourned, Hughes, the Captain of the ruffians who mobbed Mr. Phillips was seen with a gun prowling around the house of Mr. P. from midnight until four in the morning. It is sup posed that a band of lawless Missourians are concealed in the bush near the town, awaiting an opportunity to attack our citizens and destroy the printing press of The Territorial Register. Three hundred well armed citizens are prepared to receive them, and sentinels are posted in part of the town with signals for a general rally.

SILVER GRAYS OBEYING THE GOLDEN RULE

From The Albany Evening Journal.

THE Olean (N. Y.) Journal says: "Eight fugitive slaves passed through town a day or two since. They were from Culpepper County, Va. It is reported that one of our Silver Gray neighbours entertained them over night, and otherwise helped them on their way. Just like him. He is a theoretical Union-saver; but let a poor fugitive come along, and his hands open wider than any man's in the community.

We had a similar case here not long since. A "Silver Gray" friend had a "fugitive" consigned to him. It was an awkward "fix" for one who had been preaching up an awkward "hx" for one who had been preaching up the sanctity of the Fugitive law. But, up to this "consignment," he had only looked at the subject theoretically. The moment it was brought practically before him, its deformities became glaringly apparent. The moment he read the letter handed to him by the fugitive, his good heart induced him to lead the poor fellow into his kitchen and to kick his own "Silver Gray" interpretation of the law out of the window. So anytions was he for the law out of the window. So anxious was he for the safety of his charge, that he carefully secreted him, and fed him with his own hands, hunted up an "underground railroad" director, made known his perplexity, remarking, "You know I'm not posted in these matters, and feel a little awkward. Of course, we must respect the law, but I can neither refuse the request of my friend nor give this poor fugitive over to the authorities. Indeed, rather than do that, I would take him in my own carriage to He was told that it was not necessary for him to do that. There was an easier and very simple process by which to forward his charge. And after that process was explained to him, he walked off with a more juvenile gait than he had assumed for many years. And for months afterward, he looked a happier man; and from that day to this, he always shakes his head doubtingly when he hears the Fugitive Slave law eulogized.

And this is only one of many similar cases. We have often enjoyed a little mischievous pleasure, in opening the purses of our "Silver Gray friend," when a few dollars purses of our "Sliver Gray Friend," when a few dollars were necessary to give "aid and comfort" to these locomotive chattels. Nor, it is but just to say, did we ever appeal to them in vain. Although they sometimes accompanied their donations with a "This is all wrong—all wrong," they did it in such a way as to let us understand that they meant, "go ahead, and—confound the law which makes it a crime to give 'a cup of cold water' to

Ordinary arguments are well enough in their place against this inhuman statute. But there are no arguments so potent as practical ones. The best way to cure Northern men of their veneration for this most odious piece of legal barbarism is to "consign" one of its victims to their hospitality. There is not one in a thousand among them who would not rather cut off his right arm than betray the poor wretch thus confiding in them. We never knew this argument to fail.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN HOLLAND — ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

English Correspondence of The Wesleyan. MR. CHAMEROYZOW recently addressed two anti-slaver meetings in Holland—one was held under the auspices of "the Heemstede Auxiliary to the Dutch Anti-Slavery Society," the other under auspices of "the Amsterdam Youn Men's Anti-Slavery Society." The meetings were well

prominent member of it lately was heard to remark that the party was beaten. I am also informed that General Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate for Congress, who is stumping the Territory, has suddenly neglected his appointments, and gone in haste to Topeka, to oppose the objects of the Convention, and thwart the purpose of a State organization. His efforts will not be effectivel. He

our Assembly in their treatment of the subject of slavery. We hope and pray that the Committee appointed to report on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slaveholding will be directed by the Spirit of Grace to make the course of duty plain before the next General Assembly, and to facilitate a wise and peaceful disposition of the whole matter. That the Assembly have the correction of the whole matter. That the Assembly have the correction of the whole matter. he constitutional power to act upon it, may be almost resumed from the numerous memorials from Synods and Presbyteries and churches, calling for such action, and is trongly implied by the repeated acts of successive Assemblies, declaring it to be a sin, and particularly those who declared it to be an offence which calls for the discipline of the Church.

The Synod are clearly of the opinion that all open, and tangible, and palpable sin is alike cognizable by the juditanding of the Church; and however much prudence and TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE orbearance may be called for in the prosecution of discibline, or in the treatment of individuals or branches of the Church which may be implicated, no judicatory, whe ther lower or higher, is at liberty for any cause to connive at sin, or shrink from a vigilant and faithful correction of

is aggressive, and that its abettors desire its unlimite extension, and that this purpose is becoming more fully disclosed, as seen especially in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the enactment of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, and we have fears of its still further encroachments, Southward and even Northward: therefore.

Resolved, That this spirit of aggression should be now met with a courage and vigilance equal to that of the enemies of freedom, but in the spirit of our Divine Master; and by unceasing prayer, that this great evil may not only be stayed and removed, but that liberty to the captive may be proclaimed throughout this and all other

The United States Universalist Convention, lately held at Middletown, Ct., unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Believing it to be our duty, as Christians endeavouring to make the spirit of the Gospel the practical rule of our lives, to labour, by all Christian methods, for the extermination of all wrongs, whether moral, social or political that afflict or debase our fellow-beings; therefore,

Resolved, That we record anew our testimony against the institution of Human Slavery, as a Political wrong depriving a large class of our brethren of their rights a citizens; as a Social wrong, violating those domestic relations instituted by God himself; and as a Moral wrong, denying them their rights as members of our com-

The Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church adopted a report from a Committee, in these words: Your Committee would recommend to this Conference to request the next General Conference to insert in the seventh, chapter of our Discipline, as statute law on slavery, the following principle:

As man is immortal, and redeemed by the blood of

Christ, it is inconsistent with the rights of humanity, the claims of conscience, and the law of God, for man to hold hattelized property in his fellow-man.

Therefore, any person, whether now in the church or proposing to enter it, acknowledging or exercising such right, shall be deemed ineligible to membership in the

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That the delegates of this Conference to the General Conference of 1856 be, and hereby are, instructed to give, by vote and otherwise, their undivided support in

The South-Eastern Indiana Conference, at its last

meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the South-Eastern Indiana. Conference that non-slaveholding should be a test of membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, except in instances where it is satisfactorily ascertained that humanity and the true interest of the slave demand the continuance of the legal relation of master and slave, and that such measures should be taken as will extirpate the great evil from the Church at the earliest practicable

Resolved, That the Delegates from this Conference to Resolved, That the Delegates from this Conference to the next General Conference are instructed to use their best exertions to secure such changes in the discipline as may be needed to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Conference do not concur in either of the proposed alterations of the general rule on the subject of slavery, forwarded to the body from the Wisconsin, Erie, or North Ohio Conference.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends (hereafter to be known under the name of Friends of Human Progress), after consideration of the subject of slavery and case of Passmore Williamson, adopted the following

olutions and letter: Resolved, That genuine anti-slavery consists in labourng for the destruction of slavery wherever it may exist, egardless whether it be within constitutional limits or

without them; and for the entire reconstruction or abolition of all organizations, institutions, laws or constitutions which sustain it; and for any Abolitionist to aim at less than this is to fritter away his strength and retard the coming of the slave's deliverance.

Resolved, That we regard the imprisonment of Passnore Williamson by Judge Kane as a gross outrage, and an act of absolute despotism, which is a dark stain upon the character of a nation that professes to be governed by Dhristian and Demogratia principles.

the character of a nation that processes to be governed by Christian and Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our imprisoned brother, and would encourage him to bear with a martyr's spirit the trials to which he is subjected, believing that his incarceration is arousing the North to a perception of the wrong which slavery is visiting upon its citizens, which will, in time, lead them to feel so deep an interest in the cause of our three millions of chattel slaves as will induce them to labour for their emancipation.

ill induce them to labour for their emancipation.

LETTER TO JUDGE KANE.

the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress, now in session in Salem, Ohio, to Judge Kane, of Philadelphia:

DOE KANE: Your decision in the case of Passmore diamson, and your imprisonment of him for an alleged empt of Court, excited in us feelings of mingled shame indignation, which the lapse of time has only deep
Though your official course for years past has been as to merit and receive from the Slave Power the se which it bestows upon its faithful servants, the risonment referred to indicated a depth of moral revity and subserviency to the odious Oligarchy which is our land, which was to us unexpected, and which, we

government so false to its professions as the one you represent. The liberalists of Europe will mourn in deep-the sympathy—no, not one—has he for the men and women who, without violence, without even the spirit of malice or revenge, are seeking to open the doors of the Prison House. I was glad that the Anti-Slavery Advocate had a powerful message to deliver to Mr. Baxter. May it do him good, and teach him to know and to understand what he is doing, before he again traduces the characters of good men, who have, at least, fought as good a fight as for the behold in you some manifestations of a repentant spirit.

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.).

The Synod of the Western Reserve (Ohio), at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.).

The Synod view with intense interest the progress of our Assembly in their treatment of the subject of slavery. We hope and pray that the Committee appointed to report on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the sale of the influence which your official course has their cause, while its tyrants will explicate the story and believe the subject of slavery.

**This Synod view with intense interest the progress of our Assembly in their treatment of the subject of slavery. We hope and pray that the Committee appointed to report on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slavery with a subject of slavery who have a seeking to open the doors of the Prison Hove seak of Europe will mount in deep-time their cause, while its tyrants will exult the toy on the seaking to pen the doors of the Prison that you have so successfully laboured for the establish of their oppression.

Judge Kane: We have no desire to regard you as wholly destitute of moral feeling, and should rejoice, even at this late hour, to behold in you some manifestations of a repentant spirit we cannot, we will not have the vision which nightly and the feeling and should rejoice, even at this late hour, to behold

On behalf and by direction of the meeting aforesaid, ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerks.

A DISUNION DOCUMENT OF 1843.

In 1843, when the question of the annexation of Texa was pending, the following document was issued by the

UNION. We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our co stituents and our country, as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the

In regard to this subject the Synod adopted the follow:

Whereas, Synod have with great gratification listened to a sermon by the Rev. R. S. Cook, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, in which he gave an interesting, though limited, exposition of the opinions of the Society; and whereas, Synod have ever taken a lively interest in said Society, and have cooperated with it in the great work committed to its hands, and see no sufficient reason now to withhold that cooperation; therefore, Resolved, That Synod now declare that its confidence in said Society is uneshaken, and that it will continue it prayers and contributions, believing that the location, circumstances, wisdom and experience of the Society is uneshaken, and that it will continue it is publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. And yet the Synod would rejoice to see the way clearly open by which our publishing department. See the weight of the Society of the Synod of Geneva (N. Y.), at its meeting Sey.

The Synod of Ge too well known, and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing notice. These have become matters of history. For further evidence upon all these and other important points, we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of

Representatives during the morning hours of June and July, 1838, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842.

The open avowal of the Texans themselves, the frequent and anxious negotiations of our own Government, the resolutions of various States of the Union, the numerous declarations of members of Congress, the tone of the Southern press, as well as the direct application of of the Southern press, as well as the direct application of the Texan Government, make it impossible for any man to doubt that annexation, and the formation of several new slaveholding States, were originally the policy and design of the slaveholding States and the Executive of the

The same references will show, very conclusively, that

their family and fraternity such misbegotten and illegitimate

my act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be IDENTICAL WITH DISSOLUTION It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but we say, with confidence, They would not submit to IT. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe, for a moment, that they would become particeps criminis in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as from the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive fluence of the principles of the Revolution.
Washington, March 3, 1843.
JOHN QUINOY ADAMS,
SETH M. GAT.

WILLIAM SLADE, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, NATHANIEL B. BORDEN, Joshua M. Howard, THOMAS A. TOMLINSON, CHARLES HUDSON, THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.

SETH M. GATES, WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, SEERLOCK J. ANDREWS. THOS. C. CHITTENDEN, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, VICTORY BIRDSEYE, STANLEY N. CLARK, ARCHIBALD L. LINN, TRUMAN SMITH, GEORGE N. BRIGGS.

DAVID BRONSON,
Who could have believed it possible that the signers of the could have believed it possible that the signers of the country of a protest so solemn in its warning, so explicit in its affirvillanous deed of Texan annexation, after it had been consummated, and because their opposition to it had proved a failure? Texas was admitted into the Union in a most perfidious manner, against all constitutional is just now hardening its gristle into bone, has taken no authority, without the forms of law, in utter disregard of worse name than that of Republican. The attempt by the treaty-making power, by a treacherous surprise at midnight at the heel of the session—for the sole purpose of extending the domains of the slave system, and thereby rendering the sway of the Slave Power still more absolut over the whole country; and what was the course subsequently pursued by the distinguished signers of this memorable protest, who unquestionably meant what they said, were actuated by the purest patriotism and the highest moral considerations, and who had earnestly refixture to a word indicating merely an absolute, unpressived to prevent so deployable a catastrophe. essayed to prevent so deplorable a catastrophe? They all surrendered at discretion; and, from the hour of annexation to the present, have as fully recognised the validity of the act as though it had never been called in question by them. The Senators and Representatives in Congress, from Texas, have never had their seats contested, any more than those from Massachusetts or Virginia. What a farce the protest of the twenty-one members of Congress has proved to be in the sequel!—

THE COLOURED WESLEYAN CHURCHES.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. Messrs. Singleton, T. Jones, Joseph J. Clinton and Bev. David Stevens, were formally introduced to his Honour the Mayor, at his office, City Hall, Washington, when one of them addressed

im as follows:

"Respected Sir: We are present, as the pastors epresentatives of the coloured Wesleyan churches connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of presenting to your Honour, for the relief of the afflicted and suffering inhabitants of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., a small sum collected for that purpose, on the morning of the 10th inst., at a cam meeting of the above denomination, held on the cam ground of Mr. Scaggs, under the direction and control of their pastor (Rev. David Stevens) and the officiary of Union Wesley station.

"Notice having been given on the day previous, a charity sermon was delivered by Rev. J. J. Clinton, pastor of John Wesley station, from Galatians, 6th chapter and 10th verse; after which, the congregation voluntarily

courteous reception. We happened to be present, and tory or in defeat. And as to the possibility of checking members adhere to the propositions of the were much gratified with the proceedings.—Washington the advance of Slavery, by any Canute-like rebukes of Conferences; for, with the exception of the

coloured Wesleyan churches of Washington have sent the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, without distinction

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Christian Inquirer, writing from A correspondent of the Christian Inquirer, writing from Cincinnati, says:

"Emancipation is continually taking place on a small scale in this country. Many of the slaves run away, and the facilities for doing so are greatly increased by every new railroad, steamboat, or, we will add, Fugitive Bill, or Kansas or Nebraska act. All the elements work for freedom—wind, water, sun, ice, north star, aurora borealis, lake and ocean. No vigilance can stop the leakage of liberty; no bands, were they of triple brass, can hold the expansibility of free souls. We witnessed, last week, a black son of Mississippi receiving his title to be a man. The conscience of the South, the vulnerable spot in the heel of the Achilles of chivalry, which Gov. McDuffie feared would be sought and attacked by the Northern advocate of the rights of man, is not proof against the advocate of the rights of man, is not proof against th hailstorm of appeals and arguments that sweeps down against it with every northern breeze. A very interesting project long entertained by a portion of the people of these United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of the Union, in aid of the Texan revolution; the intension of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the Mexican Government at a speed of the territory of the territ

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855. DONATIONS.

WE take the liberty of reminding the usual donors to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and those who stand funds of any amount, and the redemption of pledges made in May, will be peculiarly acceptable at this moment.

Remittances may be made to Francis Jackson, Treaurer, Boston, or S. H. GAY, Assistant Treasurer, New

The same references will show, very conclusively, that the particular objects of this new acquisition of slave territory were the perpetuation of slavery, and the continued ascendancy of the Slave Power.

We hold that there is not only "no political necessity" for it, "no advantage to be derived from it," but that there is no constitutional power delegated to any department of the National Government to authorize it; that no act of Congress, or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union to submit to such an unwarrant stable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such mishevation and illustimate could hardly tell what it stood for. We have a Model could hardly tell what it stood for. We have a Model Republic, so we are told, the glass in which all the nations Republic in which all men are equal before the Law-in which there is not one rule for the rich and another for into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious tected, and all have a fair chance for the comforts of pritected, and all have a fair chance for the comforts of pricessions to the smallest and dirtiest aristocracy of the world, by whose pleasure Presidents and Governors reign and Judges decree injustice. In view of all these advantages, including the denial of approach to the Republican tribunals in one-half the country, for the ascertaining of questions which it is not worth while to have settled, under the pains and penalties of felony, everybody in the country must avow himself a Republican and glory in the name—heavy cross though it be to an honest Christian. mation, so fundamental in its morality, so truthful in its will soon be regarded by the world as the synonym of territory receive slaveholders into their communion with asseveration, would give their sanction to the illegal and every passion and practice that is selfish, base, lying, low,

sneaking, bullying and infamous. It is therefore in its favour that the new party, which is just now hardening its gristle into bone, has taken no tion in language. If the word Democrat was used in its in the American sense, the inappropriateness of any such The central organ, under the control of that cunning questioning subserviency to the behests of a handful of of slave-masters amounted to a most bitter and melancholy of the wealth and influence of Cotton Methodism in New infamy burnt down to the very bone of its forehead, so

that it may not be effaced by a course of proper treatment continued for a sufficient length of time. We shall watch had when they adopted it. There was never a truer word spoken than that of Mirabeau, that " words are things." The word Democracy has been the master-key that has locked at once the chains of the negro and of the white man. Whether there will be virtue enough in the word mains to be seen! Alas, it does not make any pretension he has already made, and hinder him from breaking into their own fields. His right to his own domain they admit. They brand as fanaticism the zeal which would exterminate the felon

for so many years at his pleasure. We fear they will find that he can overleap any bounds they can set up, as long as they consent to his life anywhere and agree t to them for shelter and protection. Alas, for the Repubgiving to this compact aristocracy, such in virtue only of make them the inevitable arbiters of their own and their

Not so much for what it proposes, or for what it can do

the advance of Slavery, by any Canute-like rebukes of Conferences; for, with the exception of the fee its devouring waves, we doubt much. We have not ences which have concurred with the Wisc much hope of it. We believe that the body of men which two Conferences which agree in their reports Slavery one, will not stop where they stand now. We whom they are in the closest alliance—and an alliance will propose some fatal compromise; that, w party is free to do as he will. By being brought directly doing anything satisfactorily, and will propose face to face with Slavery, multitudes, we hope, will learn matters as they are. In such a case, inaction to know it better than to believe that it is a disease to made to appear the salest, if not the best, con be treated in any way except by the knife and the actual pursued. This view, finding favour with the men cautery—to know that it is only by the excision and vative of the anti-slavery delegates, the separation of the peccant part that their body politic can majorities will fritter away. Discussion will grow the week and when the week is an and when the week is an analysis and be restored to perfect health. As a ministry of education and discipline, we hail the birth of the new party. Not that we regard it as the Deliverer that is to come, but as already predicted the success of the slaveholds the Messenger which must first come before his face to and, it is said, the slaveholding Conferences along the Messenger which must first come before his face to prepare his way. Their own defeats will instruct them, if joice in the thought that the 'Church is safe,' o they have the capacity of learning left. They have now words, that the policy of the Church toward slar a majority of Anti-Nebraska men in the House of Repre- not be changed." sentatives. If those men are true and determined, no In these circumstances, believing it to be impo Slave State can be admitted. But when they see these the next General Conference, to "make slaveh men yielding, as they will yield, to the threats of Dis- disqualification for membership," Zion's Herald union of the Slaveholders, and to the urgency of the Free its friends to modify their demands, and to "and to Territories eager for erection into Sovereignties, if not to best rule that may be considered practicable." the bribes and cajoleries of Executive Power, and the way place can be found between admitting slave very things done which they exist politically to hinder, will they not learn a lesson from their enemies? Will they not see that Disunion which is so potent coming from the South, will be clothed with tenfold terrors should it show itself from the North? That a Northern Republic, with no slaves to cling to its feet and its skirts, is the only one that can go on from greatness to greatness and be a Republic, indeed? That such is the only vantageground from which Slavery itself can be assailed successfully-from which their own rights can be successfully maintained?

It is as a sign, rather than as a fact, that we welcome the coming of the Republican party. It shows that there is some sense of Northern Rights yet left, some glimmerings of the old spirit of liberty not yet died out. It is comof the old spirit of liberty not yet died out. It is composed of the very best portions of the old parties. Conscience and Honour and Religion enter into it. We do not believe that these guides, blinded as they have long been by the "blear illusions" and "folso precontents":

Leastern Indiana Conference is yet to meet. We that a part at least of the delegates will be in a composition of the right stamp to vote its sentiments. The composition of the right stamp to vote its sentiment and the r been by the "blear illusions" and "false presentments' of the Sorceress Slavery, can be forever hoodwinked. They will see that they cannot bury their own personal responsibilities in the graves of their fathers; that no agreement with thieves and adulterers can make compliance and cooperation in their crimes a duty binding on them as men of their word; that not all the blessings of false prophets and lying teachers, in pulpits and professors' chairs, can
"hallow evil deeds or consecrate a crime";

by word-quibblings to keep the promise to the ear and pledged for aid of a certain amount to its funds, that the present season is the time when their assistance is most manfully and agitating for the inauguration of a new and in the type spirit of Christian breaks and in the type spirit of the t needed. The Treasury is always at the lowest point at holier Revolution. Unless they be led up to these heights, about half way between the Annual Meeting and the all their struggles will be in vain. Divided as the North brethren believe we are honest when we say that season of Fairs-that is, in the Autumn. Donations of is on questions of Maine Laws and Foreign Interferences, and the like, they can never be a match for men welded together by the force of a common and absorbing interest like Slavery. Divided, they will be conquered. And divided they will be until they see that the destruction of like Slavery. Divided, they will be conquered. And like Slavery. Divided, they will be until they see that the destruction of divided they will be until they see that the destruction of all wisdom.

"The public mind will remain in unrest until the public mind will be until the public Slavery, by the withdrawal of their moral and physical support of it, is as paramount an interest to them as the maintenance of Slavery is to the Slaveholders. Perhaps the experience of the new party will teach it the truth of these things. If it do not, it will have done and suffered the support of it, is as paramount an interest to them as the definite plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at practicability of baptizing American slavery. The ration will not change its character, and all this knows it. The only reasonable thing ever proportion of the public mind will remain in unrest unit definite plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at practicability of baptizing American slavery. The ration will not change its character, and all this practical plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at practical plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at the first practical plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at the first plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at the first plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at the first plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. The age is toom ultimate light to be blinded by specious theories at the first plan is fixed upon by our Church to put this tion in a fair way to be settled. to little purpose. But, still, we rejoice at the first appearance on the scene of our politics of a party with the single tie of hostility to Slavery—forgetting all other appearance on the scene of our politics of a party with the single tie of hostility to Slavery—forgetting all other to cure it is to kill it. Slavery is not merely to cure it is to kill it. political ideas in the presence of this sovereign one. The ping, starving, driving, cheating, deceiving, problems that the problems and subordinate implementations of inferior and subordinate implementations. portance, is enough to test the question whether the North loves Liberty better than a delusive dream of Union with the petty tyrants who hate it for what little beauty there is in its daily life, while they cling to it as their only security in their creating and crimes. Here the new reating the total adultery, and concubinage, and stealing. She may be extirpate the sum of all—the aggregation of all guilt—the vile system of slavery itself. She may be will!" security in their cruelties and crimes. Has the new party the nerve to meet the joined issue? Is it ready to oppose Church, we copy the following extracts from a con-Disunion to Disunion? Is it wise enough to keep its cation that appeared in The Western Christian About feet from being caught in the crafty meshes of Compro- the 16th of May last: mise? We fear, not yet, but we shall soon see.

We had intended adding a word as to the duties of Abolitionists at this conjuncture of affairs. But we must wait for another opportunity.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

SINCE the secession of the great body of Southern Methodist Conferences in 1844 and the subsequent organization of the Methodist Church South, an impression has very generally prevailed that what is usually called the Northern Methodist Church is free from any direct connection with slavery; and unscrupulous members of that Church, ministers as well as laymen, have often connived at this error and claimed that the body was really antislavery. In fact, however, as we have often had occasion to state, some eight or nine, if not more, of the Annual All that can be said in its favour is that it is not quite so degraded and bedraggled as the word Democracy, which will soon be regarded by the world as the synonym of every passion and practice that is selfish, base, lying, low, purplying and inferences.

To state, some eight or nine, if not more, of the Annual Conferences embrace territory within the limits of slave-driver; and this slave that was interpreted was not only the property of a Methodist, but was not only the property of a Methodist, but was not only the property of a Methodist, but was not only the property of a Methodist, but was not only the property of a Methodist preacher.

I stood by, on one occasion, and saw a member of the separation.

During the last two or three years a movement has been allowed more property of a Methodist preacher.

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I stood by, on one occasion, and saw a member of the Annual Conferences embrace territory within the limits of slave-driver; and this slave that was into whing to see that was into the see that was i During the last two or three years, a movement has been on foot to procure, if possible, at the next General Conference, the adoption of a rule of discipline to prevent the admission of slaveholders in time to come. There has been much discussion of the subject in the Methodist papers, the central organ of the Church, the Christian Advocate and Journal, published in this city, taking strong ground against the proposed change, while the journals in the interior have been divided, each reflecting the sentiment prevailing in its own particular circle of readers. The central organ, under the control of that cunning ecclesiastical tactician, the Rev. Dr. Bond, has thrown the interior to say, by their action, that no more slaveholder to say, by their action, that no more slaveholder with the fits real and newer, as the representative mitted into our Church, and that they fix an extension of the sentiment prevail of the same and thus tore away, where, in all human probability, they would meet again in this world. And I might confine the interior have been divided, each reflecting the sentiment prevailing in its own particular circle of readers.

The central organ, under the control of that cunning ecclesiastical tactician, the Rev. Dr. Bond, has thrown the mitted into our Church, and that they fix an extension of the sentiment prevail in this world. And I might confine the many more similar cases that I would for their truth, but the above is sufficient.

From the above considerations, I am for the sentiment prevail in this world. And I might confine the many more similar cases that I would for their truth, but the above is sufficient.

From the above considerations, I am for the sentiment prevail in this world. And I might confine the many more similar cases that I would for their truth, but the above is sufficient. papers, the central organ of the Church, the Christian whole weight of its zeal and power, as the representative York, into the scale of the slaveholders. Compelled, of York, into the scale of the slavenouters. Compared, the property of the state of the slavenouters. The state of the slavenouters of the North, to my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my pen without making so my feelings, or stop my fe and wicked all efforts to make slaveholding a bar to religious communio If we could believe one-half it says, members of the Methodist Church are pattern Christians, cruelty. The Methodist ministers in slave States, we are to such a virtue. All that the newest and best form of the souls of the poor negroes with almost miraculor political Republicanism aims at is, to keep the wolf away rapidity; and their glorious work, we are solemnly assured, would all be entirely upset if they were deprived of the blessed privilege of opening the doors of the Church to pious slaveholders!

We have watched the progress of this discussion with o establish; some wishing to make thorough work, while we imagine. The real truth is, that all this its man-ownership, prerogatives and privileges which its fears as to the result of the conflict. It thinks that onferences, there will probably be a majority of be- with all the power at their command. ween forty and fifty delegates in favour of some sort of churches at the South ever done to change Men who have shown themselves so ready to anti-slavery action. This majority, however, it says, statutes? What Southern pulpit ever te will be sadly lacking in harmony as to specific measures. them? They are regarded as a necess

Power, as usual, find itself triumphant. Fores state of things, the presses of the Church 800

perceive; but there's no telling what a body hair-splitters and clerical compromisers, willing cheated if not to cheat, may be able to do, when o attempt to "split the difference" between him The Western correspondent of Zion's Herald moi

following remarks on the subject:

"The Conferences hitherto considered very cons-now come out pretty definitely for the change, chapter on slavery, that will equalize its opera-give a consistent answer to the important question shall be done for the extirpation of slavery? erences in Indiana are all over but one. The No came first. It passed strong anti-slavery resolutions and a delegation that will carry them out. diana Conference did not take any special and elected anti-slavery delegates, men who are in figure to the conference of the confer that a part at least of the delegates will be in a some effectual change. It is, then, a matter of a that the next General Conference will make some in the Discipline of our Church that will place an barrier against the increase or protection of significant contents. "The Conferences that hold slaves ought to h

consulting how they may best conciliate, and a peculiar difficulties and embarrassments in the That they can hold on to slavery and remain in the dist Episcopal Church, we consider an importance will be no more foolish divisions of the Ch hope; no more 'plans of separation'; no more of that the only way of escape from a wicked compact is to refuse to be any longer bound by it—not by endeavouring by word-quibblings to keep the promise to the ear and and, in the true spirit of Christian brotherho means of emancipation which will make our as much as ever opposed to the great evil of a There is danger of a fatal division among the freedom on the kind of action that shall be taken.

As a practical illustration of slavery in the Me

METHODIST SLAVEHOLDERS.

Strange as it may seem to some, it is neverthely that there are some members of our Church who that, since the division of the Church, we are now a free from all connection with slavery and slave. For the benefit of such, I wish to say, if they will introduce them to a say, if they will introduce them to a say, if they will introduce them to a say. me, I will introduce them to a person who is standing in our Church, who, a few months since slave to a Southern slave-trader—the most d character on earth—and when this slave was del his new master, they had to tie him hand and a throw him upon a dray, and send him in this was steamboat that was to convey him south to the

Orleans slave-market. And in the same city where the above instance there was, for many years, in that slave-pen or slave left there for sale to the highest bidder, whe might be, either a St. Clair or Legree, all the same a few days, this slave was purchased by one of neighbours, who was not willing to see him sold

stood and looked upon that poor mother, as she before this man; I heard her say, as she sobbed "O, massa, please spare my child! O, please slast earthly comfort!" And in this way she com pray—it seemed to me enough almost to move a stone; but he soon turned scornfully away, sayin not bought her to sell her again, and thus tore

mitted into our Church, and that they fix an when those who are now in shall liberate their

Yours for the slave, J. G. D. PETTA Fort Wayne, Ia. Con.

SLAVERY AND MISSIONS.

WE have placed on the first page three articles, nany Orthodox religious journals, to which we i

them will be cheated.

KANSAS MATTERS.

We have as yet but few returns of the election for Delegate to Congress, held, under the authority of the Delegated Kansas Legislature, on the 1st inst. As the Free State party generally kept away from the polls, Whitfield, the Atchison candidate, probably received nearly all the votes that were cast. The following exnearly are the cleveland Leader, dated at Leavenworth (Kansas), Oct. 2, will show how the election was conducted :

for the election of a Representative in Conon of that Legislature. Yet the Friends of Freeed to do so in self-defence. They resolved to elled to do so in sent-defence. They resolved to tain peace, good order and obedience to all laws pro-enacted, as far as lay in their power—yet never to They accordingly stayed away from the polls. Missourians came over in armed bands. They have ction of course, and, encouraged by the in a drunken and riotous frenzy, to the last exarbarity, and capped the climax of their atro-urder! Yes, murder of innocent and peaceful and for what? For asserting and exercising the

On the day of election this motley crowd of voters. ed of Missourians, recently arrived Virginians, and the true representative of Squatter Sovereignty. They went and voted, almost before the Missouri mud was dry rent and volume to their boots. With rifles in their hands, knives in their belts, bottles in their pockets, and whiskey in their ies, they swaggered around the polls, drinking, swearand shouting in devilish glee and fiendish exultation their fancied triumph. "As the day advanced and night approached, they be-

Zens, Mr. James Furnam, was passing through our streets; as he passed the hotel, one of the Missourians, who wore a slouched hat, a gray coat, and a pair of greasy corts. hailed him, and asked him to come in and vote. Mr. F. declined. The man then asked him to 'come and Missourians then asked him 'why he did not vote?' Mr. said, because I do not consider the election legal. He is one of the G-d d-d Free Soil men!' said the crowd. Mr. F. at this time, seeing he had got into bad company, started to go. But he was too late. The crowd thered around him, and began to cry out 'Hang him! Lynch him!' 'Tar and feather the d—d Yankee!' One of the mob then seized hold of him. Mr. Furnam, being a quick, powerful man, turned round and knocked his assailant down, and fled. They gave chase, but could not overtake him. One of the desperadoes shot at him with a rifle. The ball pierced his hat, but did not hurt him, and striking a house, went through the clapboards and killed a child which was playing on the floor! The mother ran out shricking, 'murder!' help!' The neighbours came to her assistance. The news spread. The Free State men armed themselves. In the meantime, andown and stabbed. This was young Thomas Newman. He died this morning. The marauders began now to be larmed at their own acts. About a hundred Free State men, well armed, formed in a body and marched towards the hotel; but the Missourians had decamped. The Free State men pursued them to the River, and one of the bloody villains has felt cold lead.

"Our election is appointed for October 9th. The enemy is preparing to attack us in large force on that day. A band of seventy-five from Arkansas are now approaching our Southern border. The officers of the U.S. head-quarters, wink at the villanies of the Missourians, and refuse to interfere or protect life, property and

the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and make himself President! We have no room for comment.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

THAT the object of Kinney and his followers in establishing a Colony in Central America is to organize a have never doubted. The following letter confirms our suspicions: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1855.

This city is not only the headquarters of yellow fever and cholera epidemics, but we yearly have a fillibustering epidemic which prevails to some extent among loafers and do-nothings. An effort is now being made to enlist recruits for Colonels Kinney and Walker, and has met

Resonably expected.

A large number have volunteered to go to the new Republic, and will take with them implements of warfare and agriculture. Several wealthy planters have subscribed a large amount of funds, and others have agreed to go the funds he may want.

I learn from the very best authority that there is now a fund guaranteed to Col. Kinney for the successful promotion of his enterprise, amounting to over five million delices. The parties who have matters in hand are deter mined there shall be no child's play The time has not arrived for the South to make active preparations for self-protection and take care of herself. Money and men will not be wanting to guarantee success. Many who have enlisted have agreed to take their families with them. As to the manner and means of transportation, it is at for the camp of the fillibusters.

We suspect that this Central American Colony is to be made the base of a fresh expedition against Cuba.

The Courant man doubtless heard the "sermon, ove may be presumed to be the cream of it. No lpit betches forth slander and billingsgate insta

unltingly, "Thanks be to God!" for, as they decline, ordained dulness discourses to half-filled pews, and in

of the Committee.

class of our population. The gambling saled day and night with eager crowds, and the ng, and whose grandchildren are growing into manhood and the new-wed groom, with his bride's first fresh kis et warm on his lips—all, all seem bending to its accurse
affluence. A moral desert is being made in our midst

eir gaming, drunkenness, and bestial obscenity. y our native stock, contaminate our youth, and disgrac uthern homes, where the hot sun seems to breed vices as

plentifully as it does maggots.

"In every quarter of our city may be found billiard saloons, or sham confectionary establishments, where games of chance are played, and intoxicating drinks are sold. On every corner, tempting the unwary, stands the lottery vender, with tickets at a dime, so that the infant even, may be induced to purchase. And many of ou blear-eyed, bloated drunkards stand by, and urge a glas of brandy to steady the nerves, or unprincipled gamester recommend double stakes as sure to bring luck. Thes are the lessons taught in the school of the street, in which the parents of so many children allow them to roam, and imbibe instruction."

A good newspaper would certainly be a potent agent composed of Alasourians, were addressed by pro-slavery speakers from the steps of the hotel in this place. They were told that slavery was right for Kansas, and that Whitfield was the more earnestly the discontinuance of the Herald of in resisting this tide of immorality, and the excellent

for Governor at the next election, viz.: Hon. Julius dark about it as the rest of us. He cannot appeal to Rockwell, Republican; Hon. M. D. Beach, Rum and Judge Kane for a reversal of his decision, and, by appear-Slavery Democrat; Hon. Henry J. Gardner (present ing in Court, acknowledge that his conduct in the whole incumbent), *Know-Nothing; Hon. Samuel H. Walley, "As the day advanced and night approached, they became more noisy, turbulent and overbearing. They marched through the streets bespattered with mud, swearing, yelling, swinging their hats, and asking 'Where are the d—d Abolitionists?' 'Let's cut the G—d d—d white-livered Yankees' throats!' At that time one of our cities that the outer that the oute of the State a plurality of the votes will elect. From all that Judge Kane and his friends are at the bottom of the conduct in consenting to be the candidate of another I fear that such is not the case. I once had faith in the party after seeking the Republican nomination is only another proof of his untrustworthiness and dishonesty. errors, but that faith has dwindled into nothingness. It is We can't believe he has the slightest chance of being too late. If Judas had kept the thirty pieces for two elected. A majority of the Whigs, it is believed, will months, I don't believe he would have restored them at support Rockwell. The following letter from that emi- all. Did you ever see Judge Kane? He puts to flight nent octogenarian, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, appears in all idea of trusting to physiognomy. I have heretofore the Boston journals: WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Eso. Sir: Your letter, written in

me to be present at a meeting, to be called "for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the Worcester Convention," and to express my views upon the address and resolutions adopted by it, I have duly

In reply, I respectfully state that, at a period of life approximating the age of sighty-four, I regard it as my duty to refrain from any act which may in popular pinion identify me with any of the parties which now livide the Commonwealth. I deem it, however, proper, on this occasion, to say that I shall regard with intense interest, and earnestly pray

for the success of any party whose sole object shall be to limit the power of the principle which gives supremacy to slavery in the Constitution of the United States; and thereby put an end to the overbearing insolence and niquitous outrages which have resulted from that principle. To form such a party I regard as the paramount political duty of the citizens of this and every other free I am, sir, with great respect,

Josian Quincy.

Josian Quincy. Your obedient servant,

Quincy, 4th Oct., 1855.

THE Portland Inquirer, after an existence of nearly seventeen years, has been united with the Temperance Journal, which will hereafter be devoted as well to Free-We invite attention to a letter, on the first page, from dom as to Temperance. This change became necessary the National Era, in which it is alleged that the movement | in consequence of the severe and protracted illness of to organize Kansas as a Free State actually has the sanc- Rev. Austin Willey, who, for upwards of sixteen years, what is called the Garrisonian school, and we believe that in the Separation of 1839-40 he was, to some extent, within the last few years, his treatment of the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society has been cordial and friendly. We do not remember that he has ever countenanced the mad-dog cry of "infidel," slave State for ultimate annexation to this Union, we whereby false-hearted men have attempted to blast the reputation of the supporters of that Society, while we certainly know that he has done much to expose the rottenness and hypocrisy of the pro-slavery church, and especially to counteract the insidious influence of that Atheistic sheet, the Christian (!) Mirror. We sincerely regret the necessity which impels him to leave the post he has so worthily filled, and earnestly hope that in rest and with much better success than the projectors could have retirement he may find renewed health and vigour. Of the paper which is to supersede the Inquirer we may speak

Times hears "from pretty good authority" that the down as soon as things are more settled, and take with them their slaves. This project of Col. Kinney to make a few more slave States meets with a hearty response in this section of the country, and the Colonel will have all past, is preparing a book of observations and criticism past, is preparing a book of observations and criticism upon our people and institutions; and that she intends to fail of implicit faith in him, and be healed, perhaps, by vindicate the institution of slavery from the alleged misrepresenta- that, whether the Water-Cure did them any good or not. tions of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Unless the Times has been misinformed, Miss Murray has come to the conclusion, as the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country; that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than clear as a never-failing spring. His judgment could always present kept a profound secret, but will be done in such a way as to avoid publicity. I shall keep you advised from time to time of the progress of affairs, as you cannot expect any news from our city papers. You are well aware that during the recent Quitman Expedition The Picayung denied that there are any news any measurement of the land. Picayune denied that there was any movement of the kind on foot; yet every man, woman and child knew of what account when forming a judgment of the institution itself. acknowledged. It has already its charlatans. By and anxiety which this announcement is fitted to inspire! from the assumptions which such advocates make, and Only think! a woman volunteering to defend a system then Dr. Shew will be more widely known and honoured which exposes millions of her sex to all the degrading as the father, in this country, of a system which has pollutions of unbridled lust!

> been invited to deliver an Anti-Slavery Lecture in Bos- will be affectionately remembered as a physician of sinton, sent the following reply:

ton, sent the following reply:

PHILADELINIA, Sept. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I received your favour of the 12th inst., inviting me to deliver one of the Lectures on Slavery in Boston, during the ensuing winter. I feel myself greatly honoured by the invitation, and desire, to express to you, and the gentlemen associated with you, my most grateful acknowledgments. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to comply with your request; and it gives me great pain and regret that I am not able to do so. My heart is more and more opposed to slavery, and more and more desirous of resisting its aggressions and evils in the land. But the state of my eyes is such, having been so afflicted for nearly four years, as to forbid their use in

entirely forgotten or overlooked by the press. We presume that, even if no special or concerted effort is made, there will be a considerable number of petitioners for the to us for reference. and apples is at hand. Will our young friends gather an would it not be better to do it thoroughly? One nemorial, with a million signatures, gathered from all resting article, "The Mystery of the Beasts," from the thing brings a good price, and, we hope, helps on the hundred petitions, signed by a few persons and presented Wife's Story," from Household Words; Part X. of hundred petitions, signed by a few persons and presented Wife's Story," from Household Words; Part X. of oming! Greenery and variegated leaves and the without concert. We ought to have, not a scattering fire, but a grand bombardment, carrying dismay into the committee.

"Zaidee"; "The Merchant," from Chambers's Journal, and various short articles and poems. New York: 343

of the Committee.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

THE WHEELER CASE AGAIN IN JUDGE KANE'S

PHILADELPHIA, 10th mo. 9th, 1855. THE case of Passmore Williamson is again in Court, and, indeed, in Judge Kane's Court. It is brought up by send and John M. Read, Esqs., and, on the motion to receive it, the Judge expressed his willingness to hear an argument as to whether the petitioner had any status in

Mr. Townsend, in opening the case, took the position that, in a writ of habeas corpus, it must appear that the party restrained of liberty desires or consents to the application; and that in case this is not manifest, it is the duty of the Judge to inquire, and, in the absence of such wish or consent, to refuse the application. He contended, moreover, that the writ of habeas corpus could not be used to determine a right of property. In support of these propositions, he cited a number of cases from the English and American Courts. In support of the last position, he

points. He maintained, as a general principle, that the writ of habeas corpus must always be issued by or on behalf of the party whose liberty is restrained. He showed that in case of a lunatic the writ was dismissed because he had made no application, and the parties suing it out could not show that he was prevented by coercion from doing so. He cited authorities to show that a master cannot regain control over his apprentice by the use of this writ, unless it be proved that the apprentice is held against his

The Court adjourned at an early stage in Mr. Read's argument. It will be resumed to-day.

It must be understood that these proceedings are not instituted by Mr. Williamson or his counsel. As Mr. Townsend said in his plea, they are quite independent of Mr. Williamson, and his family. It seems to be a volunteer movement on the part of Mr. Read and Mr. Townsend, and Passmore Williamson is apparently as much in the case was a normal judicial proceeding, and not a highhanded extra-judicial outrage. Some are inclined to think movement, and that it is designed to afford him a trapdoor of escape from the position in which he now stands possibility of Judge Kane seeing and acknowledging his trusted myself without much fear to men in whose countenances I could not read the rascal, not bearing in mind behalf of a Committee of the Republican party, inviting what a goodly outside falsehood hath! I think I shall be more careful in future.

I had the pleasure of taking Passmore Williamson by the hand yesterday. It strengthens one to visit him and see with what unruffled cheerfulness he bears the persecutions which are heaped upon him. It would be a misnomer to call the feeling which animates him resignation. He does not seem to feel that it is a great sacrifice which he makes for us and the right. He expresses no impatience at his confinement, and subordinates the wish which he must feel to be free to the desire that the principles upon which our boasted liberties rest may be thoroughly examined and we learn upon what tenure our rights are

If anything new is developed in Court to-day, I shall let you know, in a postscript.

DEATH OF DR. SHEW.

DR. JOEL SHEW, the well-known Hydropathic physician died, at his residence, at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday last. Dropsy, arising from an enlarged liver, was the immediate cause of his death. But he had, about a year since, a very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, which, as well as this recent lliness, which has his useful life, he attributed to disease contracted many tion of Senator Douglas, who hopes by this means to has conducted the Inquirer with signal ability, industry years ago in the careless inhalation of some chemicals in relieve himself of the odium which he has incurred by and independence. He has never been an Abolitionist of the preparation of Daguerreotype plates. Others have suggested that his constitution may have become enfeebled by a very strict adherence to the practice of if not fully, in sympathy with New Organization; but, vegetarianism, of which system he was the most consis-

> But whatever may have been the immediate or remote cause of his death, his life has certainly been a very vigorous one, and he is cut off now in a mid-career of usefulness and honour. He was the first practitioner of the Water-Cure in this country, and has written more, and thus diffused more information upon that subject, and has practised it as extensively, if not more so than any other man among us. Whatever may be thought of hydropathy as a curative system, it will hardly be denied that its advocates have done a vast amount of good in extending a knowledge of the human system, and the causes of diseases, and in inculcating the virtues of purity, temperance and simplicity of habits, as the best means for the preservation of health. Dr. Shew stands at the head NEW WORK IN FAVOUR OF SLAVERY .- The New York of these Reformers of daily life.

His principles he inculcated most forcibly by his own practice, and commended them to all with whom he came in contact by the directness, the enthusiasm and the simplicity of his character. His patients could hardly His own faith in his system was unbounded, and amounted almost to religious enthusiasm. He was a fit apostle of so pure an element, for he was as truthful as if he drank only from the well where truth is hidden; and the simbe relied upon, because he was too honest ever to jump at conclusions, and because his convictions ever waited upon nis experience.

He lived to see the Water-Cure becoming, in some mea sure, a popular system, and to hear many of its claims We shall await the appearance of this work with the bye the real good that is in it will become distinguished already proved to be, and will be still more, a blessing to the human race. In the meantime, those who knew him REV. ALBERT BARNES, D.D., of Philadelphia, having well must be content to know that among themselves he gular sagacity, and a man of remarkable purity and eauty of character.

THE REPUBLICANS of this city held a meeting at the Tabernacie, on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Syracuse Convention. It was largely attended and by far the most enthusiastic political assemblage held in are wont to garnish their speeches. Gen. Nye (lately a Soft Democrat) made a very pointed and amusing speech, and Judge Culver, being loudly called for, added a few

judgment, the Republican State ticket in this State is pretty sure to be elected. As to the Legislature, we can-

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 594, opens with an inte-

Herald of Freedom (Cincinnati), a coloured man, in giving an account of a week spent in the country as a lecture tells the following story of his reception at Piqua, Miam

coloured church in the place had been selected as place for the meeting, and notices issued accordingly. k-house of a canal boat, we can't say), went to the use, tore down the notice of the meeting, locked the

Trustee, Ellis Ruse, formerly of our city, and from whom

caffolding erected for plastering it. The City Hall was ecupied by another lecturer. In this extremity, the Sons of Temperance, white, opened their hall to us. wice and with tolerable success in this place."

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, No. IV. (for

october), presents the following table of contents: The Masque of Life; The Barefoot Boy; Cardinal Wolsey; Sister Anne (concluded); Wood Hymn; A Dash Down a Siberian River; Zaidee, a Romance, Parts 7 and 8; The Descendants of Mary Stuart; Kate's Choice; The Monarchs of the Main; Types and Figures of the Bible; Brides for Sale; The Queen's Visit to the Emperor (at full length, from The Times); also several poems and short articles. This work is a monthly, each number containing 144 pp. (double column octavo) on good type and paper. Terms, only \$3 per annum, for which, if paid at the Boston Office, the work will be sent free of postage. In what other shape, for such a price, is it possible to obtain the very marrow of English periodical literature? Boston: Littell, Son & Co.

MB. SUMNER'S LECTURE IN ENGLAND. - The Lecture delivered in this city, in May last, by the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, upon "The Necessity, Practicability and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise," has, we are glad to learn, been re-published, in pamphlet form, in London. It is not often that an American Senator appears before the people of Great Britain as a champion of anti-slavery principles, and we hope this eloquent and timely production, which is certainly creditable to American literature as well as to American philanthropy, may be widely disseminated in that country.

Summary.

GERRIT SMITH has presented a handsome Library to he Lake Ontario Schooner which bears his name. A LADY SCULPTOR .- On Wednesday, Miss Lander, of

Salem, Mass., who is said to have gained an enviable reputa-tion as a sculptor, sailed from New York, in the U.S. mai steamship Baltic, en route for Italy, in order to perfect her EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES .- Sixteen negroes arrived in this city, by the Petersburg cars, yesterday evening, on their way to Ohio. They have been emancipated by their owner, Mr. Arthur Allen, of North Carolina, and intend taking up

residences in the "Buckeye State."—South Side (Va. On the day that the Republican Convention met in yracuse, nine fugitive slaves, five men, two women and two irls—as fine a lot as ever ran from "the land of the Free" to be Queen's dominions—were forwarded from that city to lanada. Four came from Norfolk, frightened away by the land of the proper and three or four from Workington. ever, and three or four from Washington.

THIRTY-TWO ANTI-SLAVERY AUTHORS.—Last June, the American Reform Tract and Book Society offered a premium of \$100 for the best Anti-Slavery Sunday School Book. Thirty-wow manuscripts have been sent in by competitors for the premium. This shows a good deal of literary activity, as well s anti-slavery zeal. The result of the Committee's examina-ion will be announced in about three weeks.—Cin. Christian

They tell this story of Gov. Wise: "At one of these meetings in Western Virginia, two of 'Samuel's' fastest young men had been more than usually noisy and insolent toward the peaker, and their interruptions were plainly intended to may and insult him. Wise paused in his speech, and, turns ng to these 'bloods,' pointed his long, skinny finger, a la tandolph, at the offenders, and said: 'Young men! I am to ne your next Governor; you will probably be in the peniteniary, and you may depend upon it you will have to serve out tour time.' He wasn't interrupted again in that quarter." The fidelity of the negroes is spoken of as not the least

noticeable feature in the history of the yellow fever at Norfolk. It is difficult, nearly impossible, to separate servants and mis-tresses. Forbidden to enter the sick chamber, the blacks will o into concealed places, hide beneath the beds, crouch in ers, employ every artifice, to remain in attendance upon nistress. Left to themselves, the negroes are abject, refuse take remedies, and die rapidly. Their last wish often is hat they may be buried with their mistress.

MISSOURI.—That portion of Missouri which borders

that Greeley is a Know-Nothing. The South Alabamian pub-lishes Greeley's reply. It is like enough to be genuine: "New York, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

"Sir: I never was consciously within a mile of a Know-Nothing lodge and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your feet against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar. Yours, Horace Greelex.

A POISONER SENTENCED.—The negress Clarissa, who was recently tried and sentenced to death at Yorkville, S. C., for poisoning Col. Wilson's child, has confessed the poisoning of two children of Mr. McCully, one of Mr. Marshall and one of Mr. Berry. She also owns that she prepared poison three several times for her late mistress, Mrs. Wilson, and she also states that an old lady in Columbia, South Carolina, is kept in bed by poison, administered by her servant, who is furnished with the material by a regular poisoner in that city.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES .- A few days ago three RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A few days ago three rnnaway slaves were arrested near Morgantown, Va. Two of them belonged to John P. Porter, and the other to George McDaniel, of Bath County, Va. They say they have been to Indiana, found they could get no work, found the coloured population in the vicinity which they visited in a state of nudity and starvation, and they were straggling back in search of something to maintain themselves; got back to Pennsylvania, wandering about almost in despair, and finally returned to Virginia, after an absence of about two months.

THE BABY SHOW .- The Board of Aldermen have THE BABY SHOW.—The Board of Alderhein lave refused to grant a license for this disgusting exhibition. For so doing, they will have the warmest thanks of every man in the community not low and brutal in his instincts, and of every woman not coarse and vulgar in her nature. The statute provides that if any owner of any house or room shall allow any such exhibition without license, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars; and every person acting or performing in any such unlicensed exhibition shall forfeit and pay as a fine for every such offence the sum of two hundred dollars.—

Promidence Journal.

An Abolitionist Among us.— Leonard Tripp was nined yesterday, at the First District Court, on a charge terred against him by John Ernon, who affirmed that the used has frequently, within the last six or eight months, conversation with his slaves and other slaves in his employ, neld conversation with his slaves and order slaves in this employ, in which he used language tending to produce discontent, excitement and insubordination among them; in consequence of which, affiant has since found that the slaves alluded to have become insolent and disrespectful in their conduct towards him. After a careful examination of the above charges, the accused was sent before the First District Court for trial. No bail was idmitted in his case.—N. O. Courier, Sept. 23. A NEBRASKA ELECTION .- Purple, who is "the gentle

During the session of the Episcopal Convention held

HORRID MURDER OF A MAN AND HIS WIFE BY SLAVES.

ayou Sara, where it was taken up. The bodies were found agon sara, where it was taken up. The bodies were found outing in the river a short distance below, and were taken ut of the water and deposited in the graveyard near that place. The female was found to be enciente. The weapon used for its butchery was a coupling pin of a waggon. The lad is come well?

SUICIDE BY A BOY .- The Manasha (Wis.) Advocate of

SUICIDE BY A HOY.—The Manasha (WIS.) Accorded of the 13th ult., gives the following account of the commission of suicide by a boy only 12 or 15 years of age:

"Young Kelsey imagined himself to be whipped and abused too much by the village boys, and on Monday evening he told his mother he would stand it no longer; that he would hang himself. No attention was paid to the threat, and on Thursday morning he was whipped by his mother for some trivial offence, after which she sent him to the woods to procure some good switches, to be hereafter used on him for bad behaviour fle was accompanied by a younger brother. After coing into the rotther, he placed some blocks on the ground, placed one of his suspenders round his neck, and tied one end to the limb of tree, kicked the blocks away, and hung in that position until lead. This is, indeed, a sad affair—for one so young to take his life by his own hands. Those who have seen the corpse ermination and courage. OUTRAGE ON THE MISSOURI.—The following particular

the furnished by a young man recently from Kansas, the son of a New York merchant. It is of a piece with the brutalities perpetrated at Parkville, in Missouri, and with the election

atrocities in Kansas:

"On board the steamboat Polar Star, coming from Kansas Territory, on the Missouri river, to St. Louis, an elderly gentleman, apparently a minister of the gospel, came on board at Kansas City, on his return home. He was attacked by a Missourian, and horribly beaten with a chair over his head and face. Covered with blood, and scarcely able to stand, he was attacked to lave the host and was placed on shore in the compelled to leave the boat, and was placed on shore in the woods! Not being used to see an old man ill-treated, I attempted to separate the parties, but was pulled back and prevented. There were about 150 persons on board, and the general cry was to 'Kill the d—d Abolition nigger-stealer!' Kill the doughfaced son of a b—h!' The persons, chief and assistant, who maltreated the old man, were looked upon as horses. They wanted likewise to throw me overhoard, and I ILL-MANNERED CLERGYMEN.—Old Governor Mattocks,

of Vermont, speaking of the bad effects upon clergymen of always treating them like pets and making them the objects of special attention, once remarked that they had "a lien upon all the cooked victuals in the State," and that they often violated all sense of propriety by acting as if they were entitled to courtesies and concessions due to no other class of men. We were reminded of this in reading the following extract of a letter from Utica to the Christian Ambassador, written soon after the close of the late meeting in that place of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose members, together with the hosts of clergymen in attendance, were, as usual, quartered upon the hospitality of the citizens of the city.

ity.

"The 'world's people' have a fund of amusement arising room the various letters received from some of the divines who ontemplated visiting our city at the time of this meeting one says that he is about to lead to the altar a young lady, and o require such frequent ablutions, an occasional walk to the Mohawk river might be safely recommended."

REFLECTIONS AT A RAILROAD STATION.—The editor of

Mohawk river might be safely recommended."

Reflections at a Rahlroad Station.—The editor of the Herald of Freedom, of Cincinnati, thus records what he saw at a railroad station in that city:

"Glad to get away from the city, we hurried to the depot, arriving there half an hour before the time of starting. Rather glad of this, we entered the cars, hung up our sack, and sat observing and ruminating on the bustle and hurry of the crowd in the depot, and wondering when the time would be that coloured men will be found mingling on an equal footing with the whites in the busy marts of the world; when they will be smiled on and bowed to, as the conductor is now doing to yon portly merchant who ships by this road; or so politely handed as yon insignificant penny-a-liner who reports police cases and awful murders for one of the city dailies, and who is, in consequence, led by the obsequious attachés to the rearmost car of the train, where a seat is dusted for his reception, and he requested to be seated, in the car kept exclusively for the ladies, and their attendants. At this very depot, where this limb of editorial fraternity, who, with soiled linen and boots, corners of his mouth stained with tobacco juice, his whole person reeking with whiskey fumes, gathered in the purlieus of Third street or the Police Court, whose highest talent consists in using the slang phrases of the day as well as any rowdy of them all, or in caricaturing Irish, German or Coloured men, is led so ceremoniously to the best seat in the train, a coloured lady, a woman of education and refinement, an editress, and one whose talent is as far superior to this petty fellow's as the sun to a farthing rushlight, was thrust by the scoundrels who officiate at the platforms of the cars into the forward car of the train, filled with returning coal bargemen and Kanawha lumbermen, where gentlemen retire from the other cars to solace themselves with cigars and a sniff at the private brandy bottles! where German and Irish labourers are filling the air with t

A New View of Spirits.—The Brandon (Mississippi) Register reports the following curious sermon, preached at the town of Waterproofs, not far from Brandon:

"I may say to you, my breethring, that I am not an edecated man, an' I am not one o' them as bleeves that edecation is necessary for a gospel minister, fur I bleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated, an', although I say it that oughtn't to say it, yet in the State of Indianny, what I live, thar's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

hat I gits.

"Thar may be some here to-day, my breethren, as don't ow what persuasion 1 am uv. Well, I may say to you, my eethring, that I'm a Hardshell Baptist. Thar's some folks don't like the Hardshell Baptists, but I'd ruther hev a hard ell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my breetherg, drest up in fine close; you mout think I was proud, but I into proud, my breethering, and although I've been a eacher uv the Gospel fur twenty years, an' although I'm pting of that flat boat that lies at yure landing, I'm not oud, my breethering.

the other's thar, and you may shake all feet loose, and he la

OTT.—On the 31st of last month, at the Island of Mackina Michigan, of consumption, in the 52d year of her age Elizabeth M., wife of Richard Mott, of Toledo, Ohio.

Donations to the Tract Fund. Worcester Co. South Division Anti-Slavery Society Mary Moses, Great Falls, N. H. Arra Goodale, Millbury, Mass., by J. A. Howland

Special Actices.

The Committee to whom is confided the arrangement

the Fair respectfully and earnestly ask for aid in their work. Contributions, either in money or goods, will be very accep able. Money will enable them to purchase materials for will workers, and articles of use or ornament from the producer, th nanufacturer, or the importer, always command a ready sale In making contributions, it is earnestly hoped that the im-

> enette Jackson Annie Shoemaker, Caroline Wise, Lydia Gillingham.

BAZAAR, to be held in Boston, Mass., during the Christma Week of 1855 .- This annual effort, having for its end the Abo lition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community that we feel prolonged explanation in respecto it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficie for our purpose. Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and a crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or con

TWENTY- SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

specially all religious fellowship with such a system of abomi nations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our ender your to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and co-operation. Th country is stirred as it never yet has been, but oh, how inade quately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficien

xtent of the sanction given, that consequently all political and

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of noral power, a nobler example will have been given to the world than any previous age has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Monarchical Governments that slavery has been abolished. We are labouring for its extinction in th midst of a great nation where it is enwoven with every fibre o commercial, political and religious life, and where, with unit portant exceptions, every man is a voter. We do not allud to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that w may declare with convincing earnestness the necessity there exists for the promulgation, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doctrine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency

without concealment and without compromise." This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone lischarges, and therefore we co-operate with it. Her members refuse to be concerned in the administration of a government cemented by the blood of slaves, or to recognise as churches of Christ the apostate ecclesiastical bodies of our country, who consider as goods and chattels personal, subject to all the flucuations that mark other property, the souls, for which they profess to believe He died. This is the treason and this the Infidelity that so convulses our country. Whether that coun try be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave the character of he American Abolitionists to the verdict of coming ages, believing that it will then appear that Loyalty consisted in adhesion to Righteousness, and Faith in the declaration that

he Altars of the Lord were not even as those of Moloch pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21

Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York. Mary Gray Chapman, Elizabeth Gay, Henrietta Sargent, Sarah R. May, Caroline Weston, Susan C. Cabot, May, Lackton Anne Warren Weston, Mary May, Anne Greene Phillips, Louisa Loring, Eliza Lee Follen, Helen E. Garrison, Sarah S. Russell, Maria Weston Chapman, Frances Mary Robbins, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Willey, Abby Francis, Anna Shaw Green, Amy M. Remond,

Lydia D. Parker, Eliza F. Eddy, Evelina A. S. Smith Ann Rebecca Bramhal Elizabeth Von Arnim, Advertisements.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES—TRUTH STRANGER

AN INSIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY OR, A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS. BY C. G. PARSONS, M.D.

This is not a romance, but a true record of facts, seen and learned uring an extensive tour through the Southern States, by an intelligent rhysician. It is truly an extraordinary volume. Those wh believe that the system of slavery has been caricatured in the novel of the day would do well to sit down to a calm and dispassionat perusal of these FACTS from real life. Just published by 4t JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 Washington street, Boston.

CORA AND THE DOCTOR; OB, REVELATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE. Agreeably to promise, we opened "a new vein" on the 18th eptember, and 2,000 lbs. of the richest ore were taken from it can be first day; since which time we have found it impossible to supplied demand.

CORA AND THE DOCTOR will be, as we predicted, a book of mark The fourth thousand is now ready. The Reviewers are delighted with it. Read what they say:

A story which displays great skill and good taste in to Daily Advertiser, Boston.

Published by 4t JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 Washington street, Bos

WEST CHESTER BOARDING SCHOOL FO

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. - The wentieth Annual Fair will be held in Philadelphia in Decem

portance of the cause may be recognised. Not only is the aid given for the freedom of millions of slaves, but for the liberty of all the inhabitants of this land and for promoting the cause of humanity throughout the world.

Sarah Pugh,
Margaretta Forten,
Lucretia Mott,
Maria M. Davis,
Mary Grew,
Margaret A. Griscom,
Sarah A. McKim,
Clementine G. Ruby,
Elizabeth I. Lewis,
Rebecca Plumly.

Mary T. Stickney, Mary Shaw, Susan H. Shaw,

Martha Carman.

Emily W. Taylo Emma Parker, Elizabeth Gay,

THE MATHERS.

from Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Lits

N MATHER had the fortune or miss n into the world to sustain a great reputation Mather family had struck its roots deep in the New En that town in 1639, developed the learning of the name. He was a graduate of Harvard, of which institution he became President in 1685, in his forty-sixth year, when he had fully established himself in church and state as the preacher of the North Church in Boston, and the opponent of the government of Charles II., in support of the colonial charter. He was employed in England of public affairs during the difficult period of the Revolution of 1688, bringing back with him a new royal charter, under which he had the privilege of nominating his friend, Sir William Phips, as Governor to the King. In that age, when learned men gave greater dignity to their names in sonorous Latin, he was called Crescentius Matherus,* and his studies entitled him to the honour, for he passed two-thirds of the day amongst his books, and left behind him eighty-five publications, a considerable number, which was to be very far outdistanced by his bookish son. These productions of Increase Mather are chiefly sermons These productions of Increase Mather are chief sermons in the theological style of the day. His Cases of Conscience concerning Witcheraft, published in 1693, bears an historical value. The last work of Increase Mather was his Agathangelus, a preface to his son Cotton's Coelestinus.† It has this touching address or "Attestation," which does heaven to the father and the mother.

"The landscape of heaven here exhibited is drawn by one who, for two and-forty years, has, as a son with a father, served with me in the gospel. It will be much if these forty-two periods do not finish our peregrinations together through the wilderness. For my own part I am every hour looking and longing for the pleasant land, where I am sure I shall not find things as I do here this day. And having been somewhat comforted and strengthened by the prospect, which is here, as from the top of Mount Pisgah, taken of it, and entirely satisfied in it, I commend it as one of my last legacies to the people God, which has things come and coming upon it, which

blessed are they that are escaped from."

Increase Mather married a daughter of John Cotton, of eminent rank in the old New England divinity who gave the Christian name to his son.

Where two great names their sanctuary take, And in a third combined a greater make.

He died in his eighty-fifth year, in 1723, and in the sixty-sixth of his ministry. Theology was long-lived in ancient New England.‡ His life was written by his illnstrious son with great spirit and unction.?

Cotton Mather was born in Boston, February 12, 1663. He was well trained for Harvard by the venerable schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever, and was a precocious student for at twelve years of age he had read Cicero, Terence Ovid and Virgil, the Greek Testament, and entered upon Socrates, Homer and the Hebrew Grammar. To adopt the old reading of Shakespeare: From his cradle He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.

A mountain of learning and theology was heaped upon his childhood. When he left college, with a handsome compliment in Latin from President Oakes, he employed himself for several years in teaching. In 1684, at the age of twenty-one, he was ordained, when he preached the first time for his grandfather, the Rev. Richard Mather, at Dorchester; the next Lord's day, for his own father, at Boston; and the next Lord's day after, for his grandfather Cotton at Boston. His spiritual life was of an earlier date; for in religion, he was a divine almost from He had, as a youth, acquired a habit of meditation and religious improvement, modelled upon Bishop Hall's Occasional Meditations, in which the most familiar occurrences are chosen for remark. This quaintness suited the genius of Mather. Every

incident in life afforded him a text. He had a specia consideration for the winding up of his watch. mended his fire, he thought of rectifying his life; the act of paring his nails warned him to lay aside "all superfluity of naughtiness"; while "drinking a dish of tea," he was especially invited to fragant and grateful reflections. He appropriated the time while he was dressing to particular propulations, percelling out a different set of to particular speculations, parcelling out a different set of questions for every day in the week. On Sunday morning he commented on himself, as pastor; on Monday, as husband and father; on Tuesday he thought of his relations, "taking a catalogue which began with his parents and extending as far as the children of his cousin germans," and, by an odd distribution, interchanging them sometimes with his enemies; Wednesday he gave to the consideration of the church throughout the world; on Thursday he turned over his religious society efforts; priday he devoted to the poor and suffering, and Satured with his own spiritual interests.¶ at associations he added the most humour

er.ly improving—a notion readily enterniles of mortal affairs as the striking of dying flame of a candle, but pinning his prayers on a long man, that he might have "high attainments in Christianity"; on a negro, that he might be washed white by the Spirit; on a very small man, that he might have great blessings; upon a man on horseback, that as the creature served him, so he might serve the Creator; and, at the suggestion of so suspicious an incentive, savouring so strongly of unboly egotism, as a person passing by without observing him, "Lord, I pray thee help that man to take a due notice of Christ." a

It may not be unreasonable to trace this habit, with the disposition of mind upon which it grew in Mather, till he carried out the doctrine of special providence to an excess which assumed the worst forms of dyspeptic and morbid suspicion. Pious persons sometimes forget that while Deity rules the world with particular control, in which nothing is so small as not to be great, it becomes not the ignorance of short-sighted man to be the interpreter. It was probably one form of this not uncommon delu-

sion which led Cotton Mather to enter so vigorously upon the prosecution of witchcraft. Wherever in life he saw an effect, he looked about him for an immediate cause and would take up the nearest one which suited his tast and humour. He was, undoubtedly, instrumental in fomenting the murderous proceedings in Salem; it would be harsh to suppose with the deliberate intent of reviving a fading ecclesiastical tyranny and priestly despotism in the land, but certainly with an over-zealous eagerness and inordinate credulity. Wiser men than Mather, in those days, had a certain kind of belief in the possibility of witchcraft. Chief Justice Hale, in 1682, had sanctioned the punishment of death for a piece of intolerable non-sense in England, and witches had been executed in New England before Mather was born. There was just lurk-ing superstition enough about in the country, in the thir settlements and in the purlieus of the wilderness, fostered by the disuse of independent thinking under the dogmatic puritan theology, to be effectively worked upon by a credulous, zealous, unscrupulous advocate; and such, for the time being, was Cotton Mather. Vanity appears to have been his ruling passion, and vanity associated with priestly power and superstition presents a fearful combination for the times. Self-blinded, he was fooled by the most transparent absurdities. He gives an account, in the Magnalia, of the freaks of a young girl, one of the bewitched family of the Goodwins, whom he took into he bewitched family of the graph who a variety of silly provide him a variety of silly provide him. bewitched family of the Goodwins, whom he took into his house, and who played him a variety of silly pranks, his relation of which is exceedingly quaint and amusing, all of them to be explained by the mischievous caprices of the sex, with so capital an object as himself to work upon, but which the learned doctor in divinity magnified in the pulpit-he speaks of "entertaining his congregation wit on the subject -and the " famous Mr. Baxter

London, as a "great instance, with such con-dence, that he must be a very obdurate Sad-will not believe it." This was in 1688. His Providences relating to Witchcraft appeared. The twenty executions of Salem took place in The twenty executions of Salem took place in 1092; nuneteen were hung, and another pressed to death, by that peculiar institution of the old English law, the peine forte et dure. Mather was on the spot, aiding and abetting, "riding in the whirlwind, and directing the storm." At the execution of the clergyman, George Burroughs, he was present among the crowd on horse-back, addressing the people, and cavilling at the ordination of his brother pastor.b His Wonders of the Invist-

Turkey to England, so may the bigotry and superstition of Mather be overlooked when, not waiting for English

The great work of Mather be overlooked when, not wasting to mather, to which many of his write precedents, he took upon himself the introduction of this ings are properly appendices, the Magnatia Christi American

In many other respects, Mather's memory deserves to to be held in esteem by the present generation. He carried about him that indefatigable sense of usefulness which pher, in his autobiography, acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Mather, in a paragraph in which he associates the Essays to do good with a book by De Foe, as "perhaps some of the principal future events of his life." He has left another memorandum of this obligation in a letter to Samuel Mather, from Passay, May 12, 1784: "When I was a boy, I met with a book, entitled 'Essays to do good,' which I think was written by your father. It had been so little regarded by its former possessor, that several leaves of it were torn out; but the remainder gave me such a turn of thinking as to have an influence on my

Mather was always exercising his ingenuity to contribute something useful to the world. He was one of the first to employ the press extensively in the dissemination of tracts; he early lifted his voice in favour of temperance; he preached and wrote for sailors; he instructed negroes; he substituted moral and sagacious intellectual restraints with his children for flogging ; conversation he studied and practised as an art; and he was a devoted historiographer of his country for posterity—besides his paramount employment, according to the full measure of his day and generation, of discharging the sacred duties of his profession. Pity that any personal defects of temperament, or "follies of the wise" should counterbalance se noble achievements—that so well-freighted a bark should at times experience the want of a rudder. sense was the one stick occasionally missing from the enormous faggot of Mather's studies and opinions. The remark that Mather made of one of the many opi-

nionists of the times, whose notions did not agree with his

own, or whose nonesense, to reverse the saying of Charles II., of Bishop Woolly and the nonconformists, did not suit his nonsense, that his brain was a windmill, may be applied to himself. He was full of a restless, uneasy mental action. He wrote history without being an historian, and painted character without being a biographer. But he had a great genius for the odd and the fantastic. One thing he never could attain, though he nearly innerited it, though his learning almost irresistibly challenged it, though he spiritually anticipated it—the prize of the presidency of Harvard College. One and another was chosen in preference to him. The ghostly authority of the old priestly influence was passing away. Cotton Mather was, in age, a disheartened and disappointed man. The possession, in turn, of three wives had proved but a partial consolation. One of his sons he felt compelled to disown; a his wife was subject to fits of temper bordering on insanity; the glooms of his own disposition grew

darker in age, as death approached, a friend whom he was glad to meet, when he expired, at the completion of his sixty-fifth year, the 13th February, 1728. His last emphatic charge to his son Samuel was, "Remember only that one word, 'Fructuosus.'' It was a word which had never been forgotten by him-self—for his genius had indeed borne much fruit. The

like; but there were many among them of sufficient mag-

curiosities, which by all sorts of learning are brought unto the curious. These intellectual pleasures are far beyond

History and Worthies; but in the execution, the wit and the poetical fancy is missing. The book purports, on its title page, to be The Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first Planting in the year 1620, unto the year of our Lord 1698; but includes also the civil history of the times, an account of Harvard College, of the Indian wars, of the witchcraft "troubles," together with the lives of more than eighty individuals, celebrities of Church and

By the year 1718 Mather had published the lives of no less than one hundred and fourteen men and twenty women, and more, says his biographer, afterwards, "not to say anything of the transient but honourable mention many others have had in the doctor's tractates." Character painting, in funeral sermons and eulogies, was one of the strong points of Mather's genius, an exercise of amiability which the poet Halleck has kindly remembered among the verses in which he has so happily depicted the oeculiarities of the man:

O Genius! powerful with thy praise or blame,
When art thou feigning? when art thou sincere?
Mather, who banned his living friends with shame,
In funeral sermons blessed them on their bier,
And made their deathbeds beautiful with fame—
Fame true and gracious as a widow's tear
To her departed darling husband given;
Him whom she scolded up from earth to heaven.

Thanks for his funeral sermons, they recall
The sunshine smiling through his folio's leaves,
That makes his readers' hours in bower or hall
Joyous as plighted hearts on bridal eves;
Chasing, like music from the soul of Saul,
The doubt that darkens, and the ill that grieves;
And honouring the author's heart and mind,
That beats to bless, and toils to ennoble human kind.

The Magnalia was printed in London, in folio, in 1702, through the agency of a friend, Mr. Robert Hackshaw, who bore the expense as an act of faith. It was not till 820 that it was reprinted in America, at Hartford. As an historical work, its incidental lights are more valuable han its direct opinions; its credulity and prejudice are unbounded, but they painfully exhibit the management of friend. the old ecclesiasticism of New England; for the rest, its vigorous oddity of expression is amusing, and will long attract the curious reader. Giving Mather every credit for sincerity, his judgment appears addy at fault; the mixture of high intentions with low puerilities recalls to us the extentions with low puerilities recalls to us the extention of the many inquiries concerning the return issued.

In reply to the many inquiries concerning the return issued.

—Dr. Paley was in very high spirits when presented with his first preferment in the church. He attended a visitation dinner just after this event, and, during the entertainment, called out jocosely—"Waiter, shut down that Murther, "Oh, what a beautiful concordia discordantium is an unthinking, good-hearted man's soul."

The book of Mather's which is mentioned most fre-

quently after the Magnalia is the Christian Philosopher, a collection of Natural Theology instances and improvements, leaning upon Boyle, Ray, Derham and similar writers. Commencing with light, the planets, and such phenomena as snow, wind, cold, he travels through the mineral, vegetable and animal world, to man, into whose anatomy he enters intimately. He quotes for poetry "the incomparable Sir Richard Blackmore," with whom he corresponded, and recognises "our ingenious Mr. Waller." The natural history is sometimes of the sim-Waller." The natural history is sometimes of the simplest, and the moral improvements are overdone. His printed works enumerated by his son Samuel, at the close of the life of his father, which supplied us with so many characteristic traits of the man, b aumbers three hundred and eighty-two, a Cottonian library in itself, bearing date more than forty years, from 1686 to 1827. c. As an ancient Roman Emperor took for his adage, "nulla dies sine linea," so Cotton Mather may be said to have enlarged the motto. "no year without a talk who mall our readers will be gratified to hear, a community plest, and the moral improvements are overdone. His prototype, Boyle, in his Occasional Reflections on Several Rectand (of America, for a period editor of the Boston Subjects, had carried a good thing so far as to excite the humour of Swift, who wrote his Pious Meditation on a Broomstick, in parody of his style. Mather adopts the under the prototype, Boyle, in his Occasional Reflections on Several Rectand (of America, for a period editor of the Boston Our valued friend H. Martineau writes as follows:

"Among my papers I have lighted on what may have great among the ruins of ancient Babylon and extensive library—not, indeed, printed on paper, but interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew up the remarkable popular credulties touching the victim of the bite of the prototype, Boyle, in his Occasional Reflections on Several Rectand (of America, for a period editor of the Boston Our valued friend H. Martineau writes as follows:

"Among my papers I have lighted on what may interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew up the remarkable popular credulties touching the victim of the bite of the interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew up the remarkable popular credulties touching the ruins of ancient Babylon interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew up the remarkable popular credulties touching the ruins of ancient Babylon interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew up the remarkable popular credulties touching the ruins of ancient Babylon interest you. Mr. Loring (who drew be said to have enlarged the motto, "no year without a tells us, out of Beccone, that men, if need requires, may suckle infants from their breasts. His love for the curiosities of reading will carry him anywhere for an example. Thus he remarks: "What a sympathy between the feet and the bowels! the priests walking barefoot on the and hard man; but there is no saying—he was sure to be pavement of the temple were often afflicted as the Talmuds tell us, with diseases in the bowels. The physician of the temple was called a bowel doctor. Bellyaches, occasioned by walking on a cold floor, are cured by applying hot bricks to the soles of the feet." There is, however, an obvious good intention to be useful and devout everywhere. The Essays to do Good, an abridgement of which has been in popular circulation with "improvements" by George Burder, the author of the "Village Sermons," may be best described by their original title, in the publication of 1710, "Bonifacius; an Essay upon the Good, the interest here is no saying—he was sure to be sciences to which they relate, and, indeed, on almost every branch of learning, and which throw great light upon Biblical history and criticism and the history of our race.

"Please let the printed paper [the petition] be taken care of, and returned when done with, as — may want in the rest of the Reasoner should not have the benefit of the historical anecdote, if you think it would interest them; and I am sure Mr. Loring would not object to this extract or any part of it being used."

We cannot better lay the petition in question before the reader, than by quoting, as introductory, the following extract, with which we are favoured from a letter by Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, to the sleeping and designed by those who desire the desired and designed by those who desire."

We cannot better lay the petition in question before the reader, than by quoting, as introductory, the following extract, with which we are favoured from a letter by Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, to the desired and designed by those who desire.

We cannot better lay the petition in quest book," for in the ripe period of his book productiveness, not a date is missing. Those publications were, many of them, light, and occasional tracts, single sermons and the

they live. A Book offered, first, in General, unto all Christians, in a Personal Capacity, or in a relative: Then more particularly unto Magistrates, Ministers, Physicians, Lawyers, Schoolmasters, Gentlemen, Officers, Churches, and unto all Societies of a religious character and intention: with humble Proposals of unexceptionable methods to *Do Good* in the world." The treatment is ingenious, and the design affords a model for a wider reatment with reference to all the prominent arts and

mursuits of life.

Mather, too, sometimes, like so many of the worthies he celebrated, tried his hand upon poetry. Whether Minerva was willing or not, the verses must be produced. He was welling or not, the verses must be produced. he gift of Holofernes for "smelling out the odiferous flowers of fancy, the jerks of invention." But the puns and quibs which he has for others take a more natural form when he writes his own sorrows on the death of his

an attempt to improve the careless version of the Psalms then current, by a translation exactly conformed to the original, and written in blank verse. Mr. Hood, in his History of Music, speaks of the work with respect. To the translations were appended brief devotional and learned comments, or, as the author more pointedly challenges attention to them—"Every Psalm is here satellited with illustrations, which are not fetched from the vulgar annotations, but are the more fine, deep and uncommon thoughts which in This literal translation, "without any jingle of words at

the end," is printed by Mather in the several metres, eparated from prose by rules set upright in the solid We quote one of them, restored to the form

Now unto the eternal God Make you the joyful shouts Which are heard in a jubile All ye who dwell on earth. Yield service with a shining joy! To the eternal God; With joyful acclamations come Ye in before his face. With due confessions enter ye His gates, His courts with prair

Make due confessions unto him Speak ye well of His name. For the eternal God is good; His mercy is forever; And unto generations doth His faithfulness endure. An immense unpublished MS. of Mather, his Illust

tions of the Sacred Scriptures, is stored in the library the Massachusetts Historical Society, where it is show in six volumes folio, of rough-edged whity-brown foolses written in the author's round, exact hand, in doub written in the author's round, exact hand, in doub columns; its magnitude and forgotten theology biddin defiance to the enterprise of editors and publishers. Potions of his *Diary*, a painful psychological curiosity, and so to be found there, including the torn leaf from which invisible hand of witcheraft plucked a piece, according to the investment of the process of the process

In the year 1784, the Legislature of Peni

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

he most eminent physicians in London to be ready to

er autobiography. It is beyond belief what she does. and to the weapons of reason and persuasion in the hands has already gone far; her feet and ankles swell continual and she has frequent seasons of great bodily distress, when she seems approaching the final struggle, and in one of

which she will very likely yield up the spirit at last.

"And in these conditions, she is still labouring for humanity with as much earnestness as though the salva-"And in these conditions, she is still labouring for humanity with as much earnestness as though the salvation of the world depended on her single exertion! And her tranquility of mind is all that her most devoted friends countries where the laws have imposed severest restraint could desire. If the departure of Mr. Estlin so calmly, and the serene and beautiful approach to the last scene of ife on the part of Miss Martineau, would not deliver one propagated by the sympathy which legal severities awaken from the fear of death, he must be faint-hearted indeed. But it must ever be remembered that this happy exit of these two dear friends has been earned only by lives of course has drawn on him general disapprobation should true and earnest devotion to the cause of human redemp- by a sentence of the law, be exalted into a martyr, or

"It was delightful to hear Miss Martineau speak so kindly of many in America; though I observed that she now takes little interest in any but the genuine, radical Abolitionists. But she respects them more for their infexible adherence to principle than for any results they will achieve; for I believe she has given up all hopes that several the sacred cause of freedom; and, lastly,

Because we regard with filial jealousy the honour of this Commonwealth, and are unwilling that it should be exposed to reproach, as clinging obstinately to illiberal principles, which the most enlightened minds have exploded. slavery can be peacefully abolished, or our country saved from overwhelming destruction.

"Her compass of mind is truly astonishing. She run over the present condition of the United States, and the causes which have led to the present state of our affairs, with an intelligence and fluency such as you would look for in vain among nine-tenths of the Senate; and you might, I am sure, throw in the Presidents with them, since John Quincy Adams. Such women are the Queens ing the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in of Britain, no matter who sits upon the throne. And the calling it "a waste of water."-Punch. Abolitionists may well esteem it an honour, as well as an advantage, to have her as their constant and untiring friend."

about 400 letters, and written partly during, and partly after the poet's imprisonment, is about to be published

clamation of Coleridge upon perusing a book of the same school, John Reynolds's old folio of God's Revenge against Winter. Meanwhile, he will be labouring (as he has been) most assiduously, and to the extent of his ability, ——In Curran's "Sketches of the Irish Bar" we find to advance the interests of our glorious cause in the Old the following: "A favourite old tree stood near the house World. Let him be assured that he is not forgotten by at Tinnehinch. A friend of Grattan's, thinking it obany of his old friends; and that their confidence in his fidelity, zeal and devotedness is without limitation.—

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

From The (London) Reasoner. COMMUNICATION FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.

WE have had the pleasure of receiving, from one from whom all our readers will be gratified to hear, a commun

tells us, out of Beccone, that men, if need requires, may suckle infants from their breasts. His love for the curiosities of reading will carry him anywhere for an example. old Abner Kneeland. He was, I believe, really a coarse

" Boston, 1839. "You may remember the conversation we formerly ha on freedom of inquiry. You did good in our Boston society by your unsparing complaints of the want of independent speech and action. I often quote your reply (when you were told how few avowed infidels we had)— I am sorry for it. I wish you had more.' I enclose you three copies of a paper which will sufficiently explaintself, and of which you are, in this way, the remote cause I thought of our conversations when I heard judgmen pronounced upon the individual named in this petition and determined to protest publicly, if I had to do it alone against the wrong done. I immediately drafted this petition and carried it to Dr. Channing. He suggested a ew changes, and otherwise entered readily into my plan With his name at the head, I sent the petition to all the ministers in Boston and succeeded in getting the names of twenty out of forty. The bigotry of T.——and some others would amuse if it did not too much astonish

annotations, which are not fetched from the vulgar annotations, but are the more fine, deep and uncommon thoughts which in a course of long reading and thinking have been brought in the way of the collector. They are golden keys to immense treasures of Truth." Verily Mather understood well the learned trick of displaying his literary wares. What is more, our efforts to avert this disgraceful consumation has proved a step, as we hoped it would, in the education of the people. Strong as the current ran against us, no one believes there will ever be another indictment for atheism in Massachusetts. If you can do it without much trouble, I should feel obliged by you sending the copy of this petition to Mr. J. Blanco White, with ray cordial respects, and another to the author of 'Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions.' I cannot but think they would like to receive it as the record of the first public movement in vindication of the civil rights of Alheists. I had inserted in my original draft two additional grounds of opposition to religious persecutions. First, that belief is involuntary, and therefore cannot rightfully be the object of rewards or punishments; and secondly, that in matters of important practical bearing, the expression of that which a man believed to be true is not only his right, but a clear duty to others to be true is not only his right, but a clear auty to others. I think these views just and important, and the latter consideration has particular weight with me. But Dr. Channing wished me to omit them, on the ground that they savoured too much of the metaphysics of Unitarianism to be admissible in a document which he hoped would not be confined to any sect." The petition itself is a very masterly performance. It

comprises the ablest summary of arguments we have me with on the question; and apart from the celebrated name at the head of its signatures (Dr. Channing's), it is intrinsically a valuable document, and our friends will be indebted to the lady to whom we owe the opportunity of publishing it, and grateful to Ellis Gray Loring, the PARDON OF ABNER KNEELAND.

The undersigned respectfully represent that they are informed that Abner Kneeland, of the city of Boston, has been found guilty of the crime of blasphemy, for having published, in a certain newspaper called the Boston Investigator, his disbelief in the existence of God, in the follow-

dieve that their God, with all his moral attributes (asid om nature itself), is nothing more than a chimera of

umber, that the conviction of said Kneeland promber that the ground above stated. For though the ally included two other publications, one ally included two other publications, one their vocal powers. The little things, who seemed to enjoy the joke amazingly, were not to be stopped until they is or the money refunded.

haracter, yet it appears by the report that, at the trial had finished one verse of the son

Because the punishment proposed to be inflicted is believed to be at variance with the spirit of our institu-tions and our age, and with the soundest expositions of those civil and religious rights which are at once founded in our nature, and guaranteed by the Constitutions of the

chief instrument of the progress of truth and of social improvements, and is never to be restrained by legislation, except when it invades the rights of others, or instigates Because, if opinion is to be subjected to penalties, it is

impossible to determine where punishment shall stop; there being few or no opinions in which an adverse party nay not see threatenings of ruin to the State; Because truths essential to the existence of society

must be so palpable as to need no protection from the Because the assumption by Government of a right to of his office. The opportunities thus a prescribe or repress opinions has been the ground of the me by degrees into notice. In the course grossest depravations of religion, and of the most grinding | business began to drop in upon me

Because religion needs no support from penal law, and clined to look upon my final success as Editorials still for the London journals; has many correspondents, and devotes the most of her time, after all, to which imply that it cannot be trusted to its own strength

> the strongest foundations of faith—namely, the evidence which arises to religion from the fact that it stands firm and gathers strongth awidet All Black Silvers and rich fances and gathers strength amidst the severest and most unfet-

tered investigations of its claims; Because error of opinion is never so dangerous as when goaded into fanaticism by persecution, or driven by threat

on thought and discussion;

Because the influence of hurtful doctrines is often owards their supporters;

Because we are unwilling that a man whose unhapp

ecome identified with the sacred cause of freedom; and,

Gleanings from Joreign Publications.

The venerable Alexander Humboldt celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday on the 14th ult., and this in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual powers. ---- A correspondent wants to know whether, consider

---The correspondence of Silvio Pelico, con

structed the view, recommended him to cut it down. 'Why so?' asked Grattan, 'Because it stands in the way of the house.' 'You mistake,' was Grattan's reply, 'It is the house that stands in the way; and if either must come down, let it be the house.'

— The Archbishop of Paris, in his address to the Emperor, congratulating him upon the fall of Sebastopol, took occasion to add the following item of congratulation on altogether a different subject:

"Sire—The national joy is increased by the thought that Heaven, after all these triumphs, prepares for you in addition domestic joys, which will be so much more de-lightful to your heart, as they will be also for the public

-VALUABLE DISCOVERY .- Niepiece, the co-labourer

of Daguerre, has, after years of study and experience succeeded in almost perfecting the art his associate dis-"I have begun," says he, "with reproducing, in the

camera obscura, coloured engravings, then artificial and natural flowers, and lastly dead nature, a doll dressed in stuff of different colours, and always trimmed with gold and silver lace. I have obtained all the colours, and, what is more extraordinary and curious, the gold and silver are depicted with their metalic lustre, and rock crystal, por celain and alabaster are depicted with the lustre natural

--- Abdel-Kader has arrived in Paris. His health continues to improve. He brought with him some mag-nificent presents for the Empress and the ladies of the court. The present for the Empress consists of a pair of slippers so richly set with precious stones as to be worth 20,000 plasters, and a rich carpet for the side of a bed. The Princess Mathilde is to receive a complete coffee service in chased silver, in the fashion of Constantinople, and on the salver the Emir has caused to be engraved and on the salver the Emir has caused to be engraved some Arab verses, complimentary to the Princess. A splendid embroidered napkin covers the salver, and it alone is worth 5,000 plasters. Accompanying the service is a quantity of Mooha coffee, and also a mill to grind it; so that the Princess will be able to drink coffee exactly as it is prepared in the seraglio. The other objects brought by the Emir consists of pipes, nargilhés, carpets, scarfs and other Oriental articles.—Paris Correspondent of London A RANDOM SHOT.—Not long ago an express train

——A RANDOM SHOT.—Not long ago an express train drew up at a railway station at no great distance from the Borders, and a gentleman bearded like a pard, accompanied by a noble-looking lady, left a first class carriage and entered the refreshment room. Just at that moment, a native, who had been paying his devotions with too great fervour at the shrine of the jolly god, was industriously emancipating an effervescing draught from a flask he held in his hand, and, either thoughtlessly or recklessly, directed the cork towards the face of the distinguished-looking traveller, who jerked aside to avoid the missile. looking traveller, who jerked aside to avoid the missile, "Oh! there's a fellow to stand fire," exclaimed the spiritous hero. "You wouldn't do for the Crimea." It was the gallant leader of the glorious six hundred who charged at Balaklava to whom the taunt was addressed. His lordship was returning south from Edinburgh, where he had been on military duties.

he had been on military duties.

——ABDEL-KADER AN AUTHOR.—The celebrated Abdel-Kader, who is a member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, has recently forwarded to the society, as a mark of respect, the manuscript of an original work, consisting of religious and moral disquisitions, written by himself. The manuscript has just been presented by the society to the Bibliothèque Imperiale, and it will, no doubt, be esteemed, in the course of a few centuries, as one of the most valuable of its treasures. As a specimen of the spirit in which it is written, we may mention that in the first chapter, which treats of the advantages of science, the author complains that the learned men of Europe, and particularly of France, who have carried human knowledge to a vast height, and are constantly carrying it higher, never think of raising their hearts and minds towards God, who governs the world with supreme wisdom. "Never," says he, "do they mention Him in their conversations, and never is there any question of Him in their writings."—Literary Gazette.

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